GEOGRAPHY READERS

DISTANT COUNTRIES

ASIA - AFRICA - AUSTRALIA

I·O·WINSLOW

D·C·HEATH & COMPANY
BOSTON

GEOGRAPHY READERS—V

DISTANT COUNTRIES

ASIA, AFRICA AUSTRALIA

BY

I. O. WINSLOW

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WINSLOW'S
GEOGRAPHY READERS

THE EARTH AND ITS PEOPLE
THE UNITED STATES
OUR AMERICAN NEIGHBORS
EUROPE
DISTANT COUNTRIES

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PREFACE

THE purpose of this series is to occupy middle ground between the customary text-books and geographical readers, and to combine the essential advantages of both.

The two extremes, whether employed separately or together, fail to meet the practical needs of the average schoolroom. The text-books adhere to the scientific method, at a sacrifice of the practical or pedagogical method. The teacher finds it difficult either to assign a definite lesson for study from the books or to use them for class exercises in reading and discussion. In their completeness the text-books contain so much that selection is difficult, and the attempt to teach the whole is disastrous.

Geographical readers, in the form of stories of travel, go so far to the other extreme that they also fall outside of the daily task of the geography teacher. Courses of study very properly call for definite concepts and facts. After serious attention has been given to these, there is but little time to spare in the regular curriculum for lighter reading.

There is need of books that shall select the essentials and set them forth in such an explicit and straightforward manner that they may be easily used, both for preparatory reading and for study and recitation. It is the design of these books to supply that want. Since they occupy a unique position, they should not be judged according to existing standards, but according to practical needs.

Care has been taken to make the series genuinely progressive. Each book builds upon the foundation laid in previous

books. Such topics as have been treated in earlier books are omitted, or briefly mentioned for the purpose of review, or treated from a more mature standpoint. In choice of words and style there is a gradual advancement through the series corresponding to the advancing ability of pupils of the several grades.

Unusual attention has been given to the industrial and commercial aspects of the subject, in the belief that these are of fundamental importance and of natural interest to children. The fact that political geography, or the geography of locations, is wrought out in close connection with such industrial and commercial development renders it more significant and more easily remembered.

Topics of fundamental importance are fully explained in the text, but many minor points, which may be easily ascertained or inferred by pupils, are reserved and given at the end of each chapter, either in the form of questions or brief statements accompanied by questions. These exercises, supplemented by map sketching and other work that is here and there suggested, will provide definite lessons for the study period, which many teachers find it difficult to arrange.

The review questions relate to principal points explained in the text, and may be employed either for the daily assignment of lessons or for occasional review. It is believed that these questions, together with the exercises given in connection with each chapter, include as much as pupils of elementary grades should be expected to learn.

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V

DISTANT COUNTRIES

COMMERCIAL MAP
OF THE
WORLD
ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION
Scale of Miles along the Equator
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000
THE M.-N. WORKS
ARCTIC OCEAN
ASIA
EUROPE
AFRICA
NORTH AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
OCEANICA
AUSTRALIA
Greenland
ICELAND
SPITZBERGEN
NOVA ZEMBLA
Trondhjem
Archangel
St. Petersburg
Moscow
Tobolsk
Siberia
Omsk
Orenburg
Berlin
London
Paris
Constantinople
Jerusalem
Port Said
Cairo
Alexandria
Algiers
Gibraltar
Madeira
Canary Is.
Azores
Tripoli
Khartum
Mecca
Aden
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Colombo
Himalaya Mts.
INDIA
Persian Gulf
Arabian Sea
Red Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Irkutsk
Harbin
Mukden
Vladivostok
Peking
JAPAN
Tokio
CHINA
Shanghai
Canton
Hongkong
Himalaya Mts.
Bangkok
Saigon
Manila
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
GUAM
CAROLINE ISLANDS
Batavia
JAVA
EAST INDIA IS.
SAMOA
TAHITI
Perth
Brisbane
Sydney
Adelaide
Melbourne
Auckland
NEW ZEALAND
Wellington
Monday
Sunday
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
Honolulu
San Francisco
Vancouver
Dawson
ALASKA
Behring Sea
East Cape
C. Chelyuskin
Hudson Bay
Davis Strait
C. Farewell
Labrador
Ottawa
Chicago
Halifax
New York
Washington
UNITED STATES
New Orleans
Galveston
Savannah
Cuba
Havana
Mexico
Vera Cruz
Tehuantepec
Panama
Trinidad
Guayaquil
Lima
Callao
Arequipa
Pará
Pernambuco
Bahia
Rio de Janeiro
Montevideo
Buenos Aires
Bahia Blanca
Valparaiso
Santiago
Punta Arenas
Cape Horn
FALKLAND IS.
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
Durban
Delagoa Bay
Mozambique
Zanzibar
Madagascar
Johannesburg
Cape Good Hope
Loanda
Monrovia
Dakar
Canary Is.
Azores
Iceland
Faroe Is.
Shetland Is.
Orkney Is.
Hebrides
Ireland
Liverpool
Manchester
Glasgow
Edinburgh
Dublin
Belfast
Cardiff
Bristol
Plymouth
Portsmouth
Hull
Aberdeen
Norway
Sweden
Finland
Denmark
Holland
Belgium
Germany
France
Switzerland
Austria
Hungary
Italy
Spain
Portugal
Turkey
Greece
Roumania
Russia
Prussia
Poland
Bohemia
Bavaria
Saxony
Hanover
Wurtemberg
Baden
Alsace
Lorraine
Corsica
Sardinia
Sicily
Malta
Crete
Cyprus
Rhodes
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Persian Gulf
Arabian Sea
Red Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Bay of Biscay
English Channel
North Sea
Baltic Sea
White Sea
Gulf of Mexico
Gulf of California
Hudson Bay
Davis Strait
Behring Sea
Behring Strait
Gulf of Guinea
Gulf of Aden
Gulf of Oman
Gulf of Bengal
Gulf of Siam
Gulf of Tonkin
Gulf of Carpentaria
Great Australian Bight
Torres Strait
Coral Sea
Tasman Sea
Great Barrier Reef
Great Australian Desert
Great Sandy Desert
Great Victoria Desert
Great Salt Lake
Great Bear Lake
Great Slave Lake
Great Lakes
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Nicaragua
Lake Titicaca
Lake Baikal
Lake Aral
Lake Balkash
Lake Tchad
Lake Victoria Nyanza
Lake Tanganyika
Lake Nyassa
Lake Ngami
Lake Eyre
Lake Torrens
Lake Gairdner
Lake Amadeus
Lake Frome
Lake Gregory
Lake Disappointment
Lake Macdonnell
Lake Blanche
Lake Callabonna
Lake Hope
Lake Alexandrina
Lake Albert
Lake Victoria
Lake Wellington
Lake Torrens
Lake Gairdner
Lake Amadeus
Lake Frome
Lake Gregory
Lake Disappointment
Lake Macdonnell
Lake Blanche
Lake Callabonna
Lake Hope
Lake Alexandrina
Lake Albert
Lake Victoria
Lake Wellington
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
Arctic Circle
Antarctic Circle
International Date Line
Longitude East from Greenwich
Longitude West from Greenwich
0° 20° 40° 60° 80° 100° 120° 140° 160° 180°
80° 60° 40° 20° 0°
80° 60° 40° 20° 0° 20° 40° 60° 80°

DISTANT COUNTRIES

Our interest in the study of geography lies first in our own country, and after that in the countries most nearly related to us. Although Europe is separated from America by the broad Atlantic, a very large proportion of the American people are familiar with that continent, and hold it in high esteem, because it is either their own former home or the home of their ancestors.

To some people the more distant lands seem less important, because they are far away, and have not reached the degree of civilization that is common in Europe and America.

At the present time, however, these conditions are rapidly changing. Nations of the Far East are surprising the world by the rapidity of their progress. The fact that we ourselves have come into possession of the Hawaiian Islands, in the midst of the Pacific, and of the Philippines, thousands of miles farther away, has made the opposite side of the earth seem much nearer than before. At the same time a great increase in commerce between our shores and remote regions has rendered these of greater practical interest to us.

1. Asia

We often think of Asia as situated far to the east, beyond the continent of Europe. We forget that it reaches so far around the earth that it almost touches our northwestern possessions. It is only about fifty

miles from the farthest point of Alaska, across Bering Strait, to the Asiatic coast.

Asia is the largest of the continents. It has more territory than North America and South America combined. It contains nearly one third of all the land

In the Heart of the Himalayas

surface of the earth. In longitude it reaches from the Mediterranean Sea to Bering Strait, a distance of six thousand miles. In latitude it extends from the tropical regions near the equator to a point within a few degrees of the North Pole.

In the northern and western parts of this great continent are vast plains, but in the central and southern portions are the highest mountains in the world. Even the plateaus among these mountains are higher above the sea than the highest peaks of many mountain ranges.

Relief Map of Asia

The mountains of Asia are of more recent formation than many mountain systems. The crust of that part

ASIA
Scale of Statute Miles
0 500 1000
Capitals of Countries: ⊙
Other Places: •
Principal Railways: ——
Proposed Railways: - - - -
THE M.-N. WORKS
10° 0° 10° 20° 30° 40° 50°
60° 70° Longitude West
ARCTIC
North Cape
NOVA ZEMBLA
London
BRITISH ISLES
North Sea
Paris
Berlin
Vienna
Rome
Mediterranean
EUROPE
St. Petersburg
Moscow
RUSSIA
Ural Mountains
Ob R.
Volga R.
Orenburg
Ural R.
Constantinople
TURKISH EMPIRE
Scutari
Black Sea
Sea of Azov
Trebizond
Caucasus Mts.
Tiflis
Baku
Caspian Sea
Kirghiz Steppe
CENTRAL ASIA
Aral Sea
Lake Balkash
Syr R.
RUSSIAN TURKESTAN
Tashkend
Khiva
Bokhara
Samarkand
BOKHARA
Yarkand
Amu R.
CRETE
Asia Minor
Armenia
Cyprus
Adana
Aleppo
Euphrates R.
Tigris R.
Mt. Ararat
Tabriz
Elburz Mts.
Teheran
Alexandria
Suez Canal
Beirut
Damascus
Jerusalem
Dead Sea
Cairo
Nile R.
Suez
Mt. Sinai
Bagdad
Bassora
Ispahan
Herat
PERSIA
Kabul
Hindu Kush Mts.
AFGHANISTAN
Khyber Pass
Lahore
Srinagar
Persian Gulf
Red Sea
AFRICA
ARABIA
Medina
Mecca
Khelat
BALUCHISTAN
Indus R.
Delhi
Agra
Maskat
OMAN
Hodeida
Mocha
Aden
Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb
Gulf of Aden
Arabian Sea
Bombay
Hyderabad
HINDOSTAN
C. Guardafui
C. Comorin
Colombo
INDIAN

OCEAN
NEW SIBERIA ISLANDS
East Cape
Bering Sea
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS (To United States)
Lena R.
Yakutsk
CIRCLE
Stanovoi Mts.
Okhotsk Sea
KAMCHATKA
KURILE ISLANDS
SAKHALIN ISLAND
EMPIRE
Lake Baikal
Yablonoi Mts.
Amur R.
MANCHURIA
Irkutsk
Khin-gan Mts.
Harbin
Vladivostok
Japan Sea
YEZO
HONDO
Tokio
Yokohama
Mt. Fujiyama
Kioto
Osaka
Kobe
SHIKOKU
KIUSHIU
MONGOLIA
Desert of Gobi
Great Wall
Jehol
Peking
Tientsin
Gulf of Pechili
Mukden
Port Arthur
Seoul
Weihaiwei
Kiauchau
KOREA
Yellow Sea
Nagasaki
Tsinanfu
Hoang
Lanchau
Singanfu
Shanghai
Hangchau
Yangchau
Nanking
Suchau
Ningpo
Eastern Sea
LIUKIU IS.
EMPIRE OF JAPAN
PACIFIC
OCEAN
TROPIC OF CANCER
LADRONE ISLANDS
Hankau
Wuchang
Chengtu
Changsha
Chungking
Suchau
Yangtsi R.
Siangtan
Fuchau
Taiwan
FORMOSA
CHINA
Changchau
Canton
Hongkong (Victoria)
Lassa
Salwin R.
UPPER BURMA
Mandalay
Irawadi R.
LOWER BURMA
Rangoon
Fuchan
Hanoi
HAINAN
FRENCH INDO-CHINA
Hue
Mekong R.
SIAM
Bangkok
Saigon
Gulf of Siam
C. Cambodia
China Sea
LUZON I.
Manilla
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
(To United States)
MINDANAO I.
BORNEO
EQUATOR
CELEBES
NEW GUINEA
Strait of Malacca
MALAY PENINSULA
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
Singapore
SUMATRA
Bengal
100°
110°
120°
130°
140°
150°
160°
170°
180°

of the earth is still slowly bending, and this causes the mountains and the islands near the coast to rise slowly. As the crust breaks and slips from time to time there are violent earthquakes, especially among the islands.

Throughout the central and northern parts of Asia the extremes of temperature are not much modified by the sea. In the north the summers are warm, but very short, and the winters extremely cold. At a point on the Lena River, near the Arctic Circle, the average temperature in January is about sixty degrees below zero. This is a lower temperature than is found in any other part of the known world, and that point may be called the Cold Pole of the earth. In central Asia the summers are warm, but the great elevation of the land causes the winters to be very cold. South of the lofty Himalaya Mountains the land descends to a low plain, and the climate is tropical.

A large part of central Asia has a very dry climate. This region is far from the ocean, and is surrounded by mountains that withdraw the moisture from the winds before they reach the interior.

The winds of southern Asia are called monsoons. Their cause is similar to that of the land and sea breezes that blow along many shores. In summer the monsoons blow toward the land, and in winter from the land toward the sea. During the warm summer the land and the air above it become heated. Cooler currents of air from the sea then move toward the shore and pass under the warmer and lighter currents. In winter the reverse occurs. The land is then cooler than the ocean, and there are upward currents of warm air over

the ocean, and beneath them colder currents that come from the land. These monsoons have a marked effect upon the climate of southern and southeastern Asia and upon the desirability of those regions for habitation.

More than one half of all the people of the world live in Asia. This is not because of the great size of that continent, large portions of which are so undesirable

Scene on the Plains of Northern Asia

that they have few inhabitants. About six sevenths of the population live in the coastal sections of the south and east. In those regions the soil in the great river valleys is very fertile and the monsoons bring an abundant supply of rain. These conditions render it possible for a dense population to support itself.

Under such favorable circumstances some of the earliest peoples who dwelt in that part of the world increased vastly in numbers and made great advancement in civilization. Many of the most useful arts of our own time were discovered and practiced by the ancient people of Asia.

It has often been an advantage to a people, when rising from barbarism, to be situated where disturbance could not come from neighboring peoples. It was not the Indians who lived in the most open and fertile parts of America that made the greatest progress, but those who could not easily be reached by hostile tribes. So, in Asia, it was the people whose countries were bounded by mountains, seas, or deserts that attained the highest civilization. In Asia, moreover, the regions with natural barriers had the added advantage of favorable soil and climate.

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Primitive Life in the Early Home of the Aryans

It is generally believed that long ago the ancestors of most of the present Europeans emigrated from Asia. Some of them are supposed to have come from the highlands of central Asia. That is now a very desolate region, but there is reason for believing that in ancient times the climate was much better than it is now.

In modern times the peoples of Europe have far outstripped the inhabitants of Asia. In Europe communication among the different countries has been easier than in Asia. Europeans have developed navigation and have obtained the benefits of intercourse with the entire world. The peoples of Asia have been inclined to remain in a fixed condition. Some of them have religious scruples against departing from the customs of the past.

Great Stone Image of Buddha

The governments of most Asiatic countries have been absolute monarchies. The masses of the people have had but little enlightenment. They are mostly divided among four great religions, called Brahminism, Buddhism, Confucianism, and Mohammedanism. All of these have some influence for good, but they teach many notions that to us seem mysterious or absurd.

1. Name five seas that border on the eastern coast of Asia.
2. Name in order the seas, gulfs, and bays south of Asia.
3. Name the large rivers of Asia that flow into the Arctic Ocean.
4. Name three rivers that belong to the Pacific slope.
5. Name the principal rivers that flow into waters south of Asia.

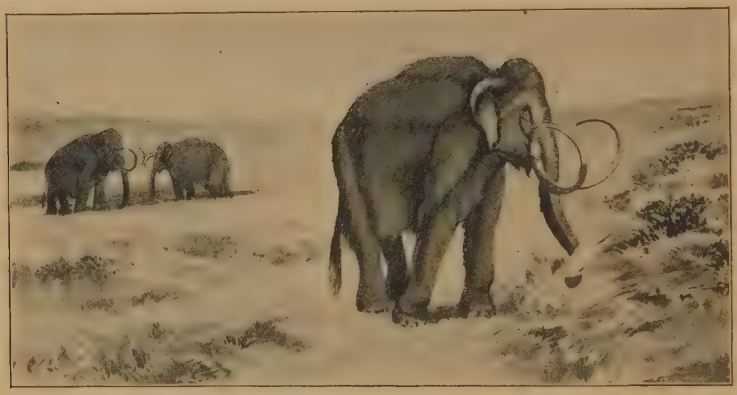
6. Mt. Everest, a peak of the Himalaya Mountains, is the highest mountain in the world. In what part of Asia is it?

7. Name the countries of Asia.

8. What country near the eastern coast consists of islands?

9. How does the population of Asia compare with that of Europe?

10. Sketch a map of Asia, showing the mountain ranges, the largest rivers, and the boundaries of the countries.



Siberian Mammoth

2. Siberia

The portion of Asia that belongs to Russia is much larger than the whole of the United States. It includes the great northern country known as Siberia, and several provinces farther south.

In its surface and climate Russia in Asia is much like European Russia. It is a continuation of the great plain of northern and central Europe. In the north is the *tundra*, which is frozen to a great depth. Mosses and lichens grow upon the surface in summer, but beneath is a mass of ice that is nearly four hundred feet thick in places. In this frozen mass entire bodies of huge animals called mammoths have been found with

their flesh perfectly preserved, though they must have been buried in the frozen *tundra* for thousands of years. Animals such as these can live only in a warm climate, and this probably indicates that the Far North was once warmer than it is now. Much fossil ivory from the tusks of the mammoths has been found in Siberia, showing that great numbers of them once lived there.

Mounted Cossack, Siberia

These cold regions are inhabited by a few scattered people, most of whom belong to the Yellow, or Mongolian, Race. They live by hunting and keep reindeer and dogs, as do some of the Eskimos of North America.

South of the *tundra* is the great forest belt, and farther south are the broad regions of fertile lands and the arid steppes.

Siberia is very sparsely inhabited. It does not contain as many people as the single state of New York. Among the original natives are the Tartars and the Cossacks. The latter are very fond of horses, and make up the greater part of the Russian cavalry.

There are many people in Siberia who have been sent there as exiles from Russia in Europe. Great numbers of men and women, who have been accused of criticising the government, or of stirring up rebellion, have been arrested and transported to this bleak country hundreds or thousands of miles from their homes. At present, however, fewer people are exiled than formerly,

Released Convict Village, Siberia

and the worst criminals are sent to the island of Sakhalin, the northern part of which belongs to Russia.

Recently many Russians and others have gone to Siberia from choice, to settle there and take advantage of the great natural resources of the country. The land, however, has been settled slowly. There are large tracts of fertile soil, immense timber forests, and mines of valuable metals, but the difficulty and expense of reaching desirable points and of sending products to market long prevented the development of the country.

Russia is now giving great attention to the improvement of its Asiatic possessions. The Trans-Siberian Railroad was built by the government entirely across Siberia. This is the longest continuous line of railroad in the world. It reaches from St. Petersburg to the Pacific coast, a distance of six thousand miles, about five thousand of which are in Siberia. Settlements are springing up on

Station on Trans-Siberian Railroad, Manchuria

the fertile lands along the line of this and other railroads that have been constructed. Machinery is easily imported, and products can be sent to market. It is not unusual to see at railway stations in Siberia American-made farm implements and other manufactured articles. These are shipped from our Pacific coast to ports of eastern Asia.

Lumbering in the great forests has become an important industry, and there is an extensive trade in furs.

The land where the forests have been cleared away is good for agriculture, and on the open plain immediately south of the forests there is generally rain enough for

farm crops. On the steppes, still farther south, herds of live stock feed upon the grasses that grow in the rainy season of spring.

In the province of Turkestan, south of the steppes, there is a sufficient supply of moisture, and various farm crops are produced there. In that province and the provinces farther south considerable cotton is raised.

Siberian Tarantass

A railroad connecting with the Caspian Sea, and called the Trans-Caspian Railroad, has been built to aid in the development of the region.

A great region southwest of Siberia is known as Central Asia. It is chiefly an arid desert with fertile spots here and there. The central portion is called the Kirghiz Steppes. The inhabitants are Tartar herders, who do not live in permanent homes, but move about with their horses, camels, sheep, and cattle.

The cities and towns of Asiatic Russia are, of course, few and widely scattered. The most important city is the port of Vladivostok, the Pacific terminus of the

Trans-Siberian Railroad. It is the port of entrance of eastern Siberia, and has been provided with strong fortifications. Its harbor freezes in winter, but in the lack of other ports on the Pacific the Russians regard it as very important. On account of the development of the industries of Siberia, the trade of Vladivostok is rapidly increasing.

Trans-Siberian Railroad Terminus, Vladivostok

Port Arthur, a seaport farther south, formerly belonged to the Russians, but they lost it in the recent war with Japan.

Irkutsk is regarded as the capital city of Siberia. It has long been the center of caravan trade between China and Russia, but since the building of the railroad much of this trade has been abandoned.

1. What natural boundaries separate Russia in Asia from Russia in Europe?
2. What ocean and seas border upon Siberia?
3. What islands are north of Siberia?
4. Where is the peninsula of Kamchatka?

5. What islands are near the extremity of this peninsula?
6. Where is the island of Sakhalin?
7. What are the three largest rivers of Siberia?
8. Lake Baikal is the largest fresh-water lake in Asia. In what part of Siberia is it?
9. Where are the provinces of Bokhara and Khiva?

Greek Church, Siberia

10. About how much farther south is Port Arthur than Vladivostok?
11. Considerable manufacturing is done at Irkutsk and Tomsk. About how far apart are these towns?
12. Tashkend is an important town in respect to trade and manufacturing. In what province is it situated?
13. Sketch an outline map of Siberia, showing the chief rivers, towns, and railroads.

3. Turkey in Asia

The territory of the Turkish Empire in Asia is ten times as large as the part of Turkey that is in Europe. It is very irregular in form. Portions of it have special names but indefinite limits.

A large section in the form of a peninsula, between the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, is known as Asia Minor. This region is more truly the home of the Turkish people than Turkey in Europe. It was from this part of their empire that they crossed to Europe

and made their conquests. East of Asia Minor are the mountainous highlands of Kurdistan and Armenia. A long, narrow country on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea is called Syria. A strip drained by the Tigris and Euphrates rivers has the name Mesopotamia. Turkey also includes the western, southwestern, and northeastern portions of the great peninsula of Arabia.

Turkish Water Carriers

Asiatic Turkey is mostly covered with short mountain ranges and plateaus. The climate is generally very dry except along the coast, where the winds from the seas bring moisture.

The prevailing conditions among the people resemble those existing under Turkish rule in Europe. Industries are in a very backward state. Much of the work is done by the methods that were used in ancient times. This is largely because the region has been repeatedly laid waste by wars, and one nation after another has

ruled over it. The Greeks occupied parts of Asia Minor several centuries before Christ. After them came the Romans, and then tribes of Tartars from the north gained possession.

Another reason for want of progress has been the policy of the Turkish government, which has oppressed the people by taxation, treated them with cruelty, and rendered them no assistance in making improvements.

Ruins of Temple of Diana, Ephesus

Many important events of ancient history occurred in Asia Minor. Ruins of cities and temples that have been excavated bear witness to the various peoples who have dwelt there.

In parts of this region there is, at present, a mixture of many races. In western Asia Minor, Turks, Armenians, and Kurds have long been in almost ceaseless conflict. The Kurds are a branch of the Yellow Race. They have lived in this mountainous district for many centuries. More than two thousand years ago the

Armenians overcame them, but the Armenians were afterward conquered by the Turks.

In Asia Minor the soil is generally very fertile, but on account of bad government it produces less than in ancient times. The farmers live in villages as in some countries of Europe, and many of the farms are long distances from the homes. At harvest time the tax gatherer is sure to take for the government a large part of the crops. Wheat and cotton are the chief products. In many of the valleys are irrigated orchards yielding figs, olives, and other fruits. In some regions the land is best suited to herding, and many sheep and goats are raised.

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Inlaid Pearl Work, Damascus

Most of the manufacturing is done by hand. Wool is skillfully dyed and woven into beautiful rugs and carpets that have a wide reputation. Fine shawls are made from

the hair of goats. Some silk, also, is woven into Turkish fabrics. This work is done so slowly and carefully that it may require several months to make a single rug.

Pearl fishing is an important industry in the waters of the Persian Gulf. It is the chief occupation of thousands of villagers along the Turkish shore. Pearls are found inside the shells of oysters. In the center of each

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Beirut, Syria

beautiful round pearl there is always a tiny particle of sand or some other hard substance. It is supposed that when such a particle gets into a shell, the oyster builds a smooth covering around it to prevent it from irritating. As one coat after another is added to the pearl, it gradually increases in size. Oysters, yielding pearls of various kinds and colors, are found in the shallow waters near India and Australia and in some other parts of the world, but the pearl beds of the Persian Gulf are the

most valuable. Besides the pearls, the shells are also of great value for the manufacture of jewelry and for other ornamental purposes.

In Asiatic Turkey are several old and interesting cities, though none are of very great size. Smyrna, on the coast of Asia Minor, is one of the leading ports of the Mediterranean. It is an important commercial center. It has a sheltered harbor, and is connected with the interior by railroads. It exports many rugs and figs.

Damascus

Beirut, on the Syrian coast, has recently come into prominence as a commercial seaport. It is an important center for the railroads that are being extended into various sections of the empire.

The ancient city of Damascus is still a center for caravan trade. It is the starting point for annual pilgrimages that faithful Mohammedans make to their sacred city of Mecca, the birthplace of the prophet Mohammed. For thirteen centuries it has been regarded as the duty of the followers of the Prophet to make this pilgrimage

at some time in their life. About two hundred thousand people every year endure great hardship in crossing the nine hundred miles of desert. Many have perished on the journey, but Mohammedans believe that if they die in the attempt to reach the Holy City, they will be immediately taken to a beautiful paradise. There is now a railroad from Damascus to Mecca, built largely to accommodate these throngs of Mohammedan travelers.

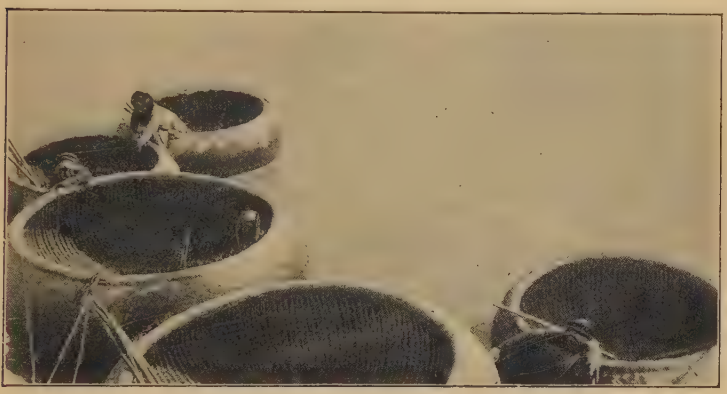
Pilgrims on the Way to Mecca

Bagdad is situated in a fertile spot covered with gardens and palm groves. It will probably become an important center of trade as the industries of the plains of Mesopotamia are developed.

The ancient cities of Babylon and Nineveh were in Mesopotamia. The only traces of them now are mounds of ruins. Excavations made among these ruins have added much to our knowledge of ancient times.

The land in the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers is very fertile and by the use of irrigation once supported a large population. It is believed to be

capable of producing grain enough for fifty million people. The Turks have neglected the resources of this region, but England, France, and Germany have all become interested in it on account of the great opportunities for agriculture, commerce, and colonization. Each of these three countries has obtained the right to build railroads into the valley. A new railway is to extend from the town of Scutari, on the Bosporus, through the city of Bagdad, to the head of the Persian Gulf.



Native Boats used on the Tigris

Mesopotamia is a level region, and the rivers have sufficient water for irrigation. Some of the ancient irrigation ditches will be renewed and others will be constructed. It is probable that this great valley will at some time become one of the chief grain-producing regions of the world.

A small section along the coast of Syria is the most familiar portion of the Turkish Empire because it is the Holy Land of Christendom. It is called Palestine. It was the " Promised Land " into which the Jews entered

when they became a powerful people and had learned to believe in one God. This is the land in which Christ was born, and many Christian people throughout the world visit it to view the scenes of Bible history.

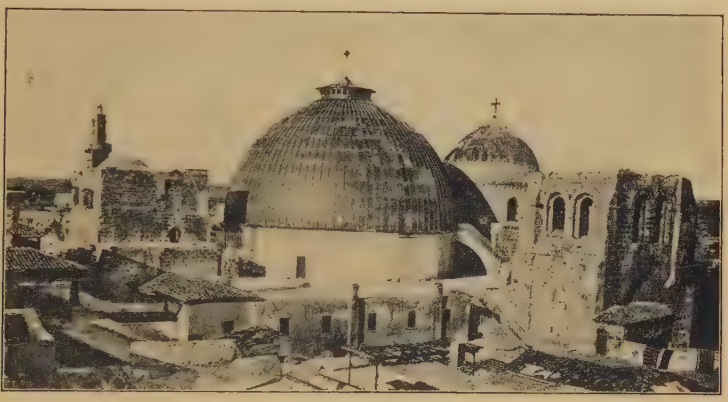
At the time of the birth of Christ, Palestine was under the Roman government. During previous periods Persians and Egyptians had held control over it. It is

The Heart of Jerusalem

one hundred and fifty miles long, and has an average width of about fifty miles. The Jordan River runs through it, and its valley is the lowest on the earth. The Dead Sea, into which the Jordan flows, is thirteen hundred feet lower than the Mediterranean.

Interest in Palestine naturally centers in Jerusalem. The present city is upon the site of the ancient one, but an accumulation of many centuries has buried the buildings of the time of Christ several feet beneath the present surface. Jerusalem is built upon a plateau and is sur-

rounded by a high wall. The houses are mostly of stone, with flat roofs. They are closely crowded together on narrow streets. Where Solomon's Temple once stood is an immense Turkish mosque, called the Mosque of Omar. The population of the city is composed of Turks, Armenians, Jews, and many visitors from all the Christian countries of the world.



The Church of the Holy Sepulchre

1. The island of Cyprus is tributary to Turkey, but is also an important naval station of Great Britain. Where is it situated?

2. What mountain is near the meeting point of Turkey, Persia, and Russia?

3. In what direction from Beirut is Damascus?

4. About how long is the journey from Damascus to Mecca?

5. Medina contains the tomb of Mohammed. In what direction is it from Mecca?

6. Aleppo is an important city. In what direction is it from Damascus?

7. Name the town that is the terminus of the Bagdad Railway, near the head of the Persian Gulf.

8. From Hodeida much of the famous "Mocha" coffee is exported. In what direction is Hodeida from Mocha?

9. Sketch a map of Turkey in Asia, showing the rivers, cities, and surrounding bodies of water.

4. Arabia, Persia, and Afghanistan

Arabia, Persia, and Afghanistan are three countries of comparatively small importance. In the greater part of their territory the climate is dry and the soil is not very productive. The people are ignorant, and their customs and methods of life are very simple and crude.

Wilderness of Sin, Arabia

The large peninsula of Arabia is a plateau bordered by mountains on the south and west. Narrow sections around the coast receive the greatest amount of moisture. Some of these fertile sections are under the control of Turkey; others belong to Great Britain. A large part of the interior, which is Arabia proper, is a sandy desert. No rivers flow through it and no railroads have been built across it. Here and there a little underground water comes to the surface, and in certain places water

can be obtained by digging wells. This desert region is about one third as large as the United States.

It seems strange that any people should make such an undesirable region their abiding place, but the ancestors of the present inhabitants have dwelt there for centuries. This is not because of any lack of strength and hardihood. The Arabians have fine forms, great

Bedouin Sheik and Attendants

strength, and much intelligence. Their history illustrates the fact that long-continued surroundings and customs, however hard, tend to remove the desire for change.

Though Turkey claims Arabia as a part of its dominion, it really controls only the region bordering on the coast. Petty Arabian chiefs, called sheiks, divide the interior among themselves.

The Arabians who inhabit the desert are called Bedouins. They live in tents and care for herds of camels and horses. In some sections, also, many herds of

cattle, sheep, and goats are to be seen. These herds are driven from place to place as the seasons change.

In some of the valleys, especially in the northern part, the soil is fertile and can be irrigated. In such places the inhabitants dwell in villages and raise grain, coffee, dates, and other crops. They live mostly in flat-roofed houses made of sun-dried bricks.

Camels in Arabia

Arabians are fond of trading, and deal much with one another. They trade little with the outer world, but sell coffee, dates, and wool to foreign merchants.

Arabia is supposed to have been the original home of the horse and the camel. The people are still very fond of horses and take great pains in raising them. Arabian horses are regarded as among the finest in the world. The camel is the necessary beast of burden for conveying goods long distances across the desert. Long trains of these patient animals are continually passing between the interior and the towns of the coast. The Arabians consider the meat of camels very choice.

A strip along the southeastern coast of the Arabian peninsula, named Oman, was once an independent kingdom, but is now under the control of Great Britain. The city of Aden, on the southern coast, also belongs to the British. It has very strong fortifications to guard the entrance to the Red Sea. It is the chief seaport of Arabia, and is a very convenient coaling station for

Aden

ships passing east and west between the ports of Europe and those of Asia and Australia. Coffee, dates, and other products are brought on camels to Aden, where they are shipped to distant markets. It is a free port, open to the ships of all nations, and has become a great distributing center.

Persia is a high table-land surrounded by mountains, and consists largely of desert. The native Persians are mostly Mohammedans. They are courteous and refined in manners. There are also many Turks in Persia.

The government has been an absolute monarchy

under a ruler called the Shah. Not long ago, however, a revolution occurred, and the Shah granted to the people a constitution and a parliament. Afterward strife arose between different factions, and other nations were obliged to interfere to preserve order.

Russia owns the land north of Persia, and would be glad to secure rights in that country in order to obtain a port on the Persian Gulf, but Great Britain is anxious to retain control of the waters between Persia and Arabia. In the year 1907 these two nations entered into an agreement that Persia should continue to be a separate nation, but that it should be divided into two "zones of influence" under Great Britain and Russia. Russia has charge over the northern part and Great Britain over the portion nearest the Persian Gulf.

Palace of the Shah, Teheran

The Persian peasants have a hard struggle to obtain

a living. In the regions near the Caspian Sea and along the southern shore a small amount of land is cultivated by irrigation, but in most places water is obtained with great difficulty. Some grain, cotton, and tobacco are produced. Persian fruits are of excellent quality.

Weaving Persian Carpet

Much camel's hair cloth and many beautiful carpets and rugs are manufactured by hand and sold to foreign merchants.

Most of the people live in mud huts, in villages surrounded by walls as a protection against robbers. There are few roads across the country, and most of the merchandise is carried by caravans of camels and other pack animals. Persian caravans often consist of hundreds of camels, each fastened by a rope from a ring in its nose to the saddle of the one in front.

Along the coast of Persia are found many pearls and pearl shells like those along the opposite coast of Arabia.

Teheran, the capital city, is mostly composed of small houses made of sun-dried bricks. It contains some beautiful Mohammedan mosques. One of the shahs once fancied that he could make his city look like Paris,

Interior of Chamber in a Persian House

and hence laid out a few very wide streets, but most of the streets are narrow and neglected.

Tabriz is in a region where the climate is good and the soil fertile. It is also in a favorable situation for trade with other countries.

Afghanistan is a country even less favored by nature than Persia or Arabia. It is largely covered with barren sand and rocks, and is hemmed in by mountains. It is cold in winter, but hot and dry in summer.

The Afghans are but little known to the outside world. They manage to subsist upon what they can produce from the scanty tracts of fertile land. Most of the inhabitants consist of wandering tribes, who keep herds of sheep, goats, and camels, and make articles of wool and hair. Their ruler, called the Ameer, is an absolute

Nomads in Afghanistan

monarch, and controls his subjects chiefly through fear. The people are brave, but cruel, and fight with fierce hatred against foreign invaders.

The country lies between Russian possessions on the north and the British possession of India on the southeast, and both Russia and Great Britain have tried to gain control of it. On this account Afghanistan is sometimes called the "Buffer State" between Russia

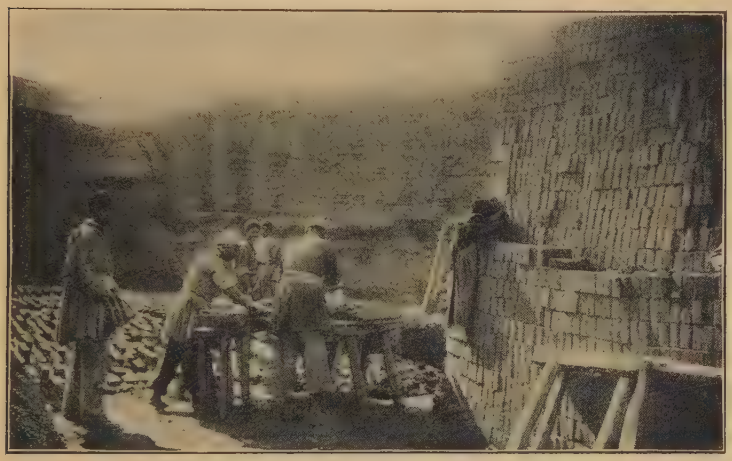
and India. The famous Khyber Pass on the Afghanistan frontier is the only place in the mountains where a hostile force could enter India from the north. It is kept strongly fortified and guarded by a British garrison.

Caravan at Khyber Pass

1. Name the bodies of water around the Arabian peninsula.
2. Why is Aden sometimes called the "Gibraltar of the East"?
3. On what waters does a vessel sail in carrying goods from Aden to London?
4. Where are the Elburz Mountains?
5. In what part of Persia is the capital city?
6. In what part of Persia is Tabriz?
7. Ispahan is noted as a center of Mohammedan learning. In what part of Persia is it?
8. What great mountain range extends across Afghanistan?
9. Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, is on a fertile plain on the route of trade between central Asia and India. In what part of Afghanistan is it?
10. Herat is in a strong military position, and has been called the "Gate of India." In what direction is it from Kabul?

11. Give reasons why Russia and Great Britain would like to have possession of Afghanistan.

12. Sketch a map of Persia and Afghanistan and locate the important towns.



Persian Brick-makers

5. India

The country of India, which is sometimes called Hindustan, is in sharp contrast with the countries of northern and western Asia. It has a warm climate and fertile soil, and supports a dense population.

The lofty Himalaya Mountains on the northern border are covered with perpetual snow. Among these mountains are more than one hundred peaks over four miles high, and above an altitude of three miles the snow never entirely melts. The name of this mountain range signifies the "Abode of Snow." Upon its long slopes almost every variety of climate may be found. At some distance below the snow line maple, oak, and chestnut

trees, and wild berries, suggest the climate of the cooler portions of temperate regions.

The southern slopes descend to the warm, low plains of the valleys of the Ganges, Indus, and Brahmaputra rivers. These plains are covered with fine soil that for long ages has been carried down from the mountains.

Among the Snow Peaks above the Clouds

The southern part of India is a plateau, or elevated table-land. It is often called the Deccan, which means southland. On this plateau the soil is excellent and the rainfall abundant.

The monsoons blow over India from the southwest in summer and from the northeast in winter. The summer winds bring a great amount of moisture from the Indian Ocean and produce an abundance of rain on the mountain slopes near the western coast. The summer wind generally leaves a supply of rain upon the table-

lands also, but after leaving these produces but little upon the lowlands of the northern river valleys. When the air currents reach the cold Himalayas, their temperature is reduced so much that the rainfall is again very great.

A region among these mountains directly north of the delta of the Ganges is believed to be the rainiest place

Himalayan Laborers

in the world. At one point there is a rainfall of about forty feet every year, chiefly in the months of July and August. This great amount of rain and the melting snow of the mountain glaciers supply the large rivers, and from their waters the lowlands are irrigated.

In winter the monsoon from the northeast gathers moisture from the Bay of Bengal and deposits rain on the eastern slopes.

This fertile country has been for centuries the home of the Hindus. These are a dark-skinned people, but their language and history indicate that they belong to

the Caucasian Race. It is probable that their ancestors once lived in the region north of the Himalayas. Other branches of the race emigrated toward the west, but the Hindus found their way across the mountains to the south. Not only was the natural fertility of the region favorable, but its separation from other countries by mountains and seas afforded them considerable protection against foreign invasion. They therefore prospered and developed a remarkable form of civilization. Centuries ago they had a written language and a literature. They had a well-organized government, and built some of the most beautiful temples in the world.

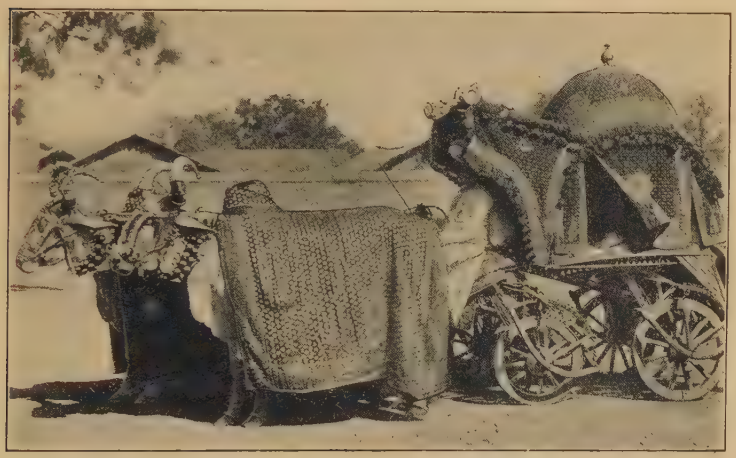
Young Hindu Prince

Although India is only about one half as large as the United States, it contains about three times as many inhabitants. There are in India about two hundred people per square mile, while in the United States the average is not far from thirty per square mile.

The three hundred million inhabitants of India are

by no means a united people. They include more than twenty nationalities. More than two hundred million are Hindus and about sixty million are Mohammedans. Through the efforts of missionaries several million have adopted the Christian religion.

The peoples of India have many peculiar customs and strange religious beliefs. The common religion of the



Bullock Cart of a High-caste Brahmin

Hindus is Brahminism. It teaches that existence in this life is an evil, that it is a virtue to suffer pain, and that the one thing desirable is to return to the source of all life from which we came. This religion teaches the doctrine of castes, or fixed classes of society, according to which the Hindu must always live among the same class of people and follow the same occupation as his father. The Brahmins belong to the highest of all castes. No one can be a Brahmin unless his father was one. Certain kinds of work are performed by the mem-

bers of particular castes, and no one can do any work that belongs to another caste. Members of the highest castes regard themselves as polluted if any one of lower caste touches them. This unfortunate system tends to discourage progress, and ever since the belief and practice became common, the Hindus have remained practically in a fixed condition.

Twenty Thousand Hindu Pilgrims waiting at the Ganges

In the belief that the Ganges River is sacred, millions of Hindus, for several thousand years, have made pilgrimages to its banks in order to become cleansed from their sins. They not only drink the water and bathe in it, but carry it away in casks for hundreds of miles. Many build their homes near the river, so that when they die the ashes of their cremated bodies may be cast into its waters.

Another belief is that after death the spirit exists again, either in the form of another human being or in that of a lower animal. On this account the Hindus regard it as a sin to kill an animal of any kind, or to eat meat. Sheep and goats are raised for their wool, cattle are kept to serve as draft animals, and camels are used to some extent for transporting goods.

Elephants of State with Trappings

The elephants of India are remarkably intelligent, and when tamed, are of great value. They are used for conveying loads, for plowing, and for doing work that requires great strength, such as piling large timbers in lumber yards. They are so useful that the hunting and capture of wild elephants is now controlled by the government.

But there are other animals in India that are a source of terror to the inhabitants. In some places there are vast jungles of tangled thickets, and these are the haunts of tigers, panthers, wolves, hyenas, wild dogs, and other dangerous animals. In the darkness of night tigers

often steal into the villages, spring silently upon their victims, and carry them off to the neighboring jungle. A single tiger has been known to visit a village night after night, until more than one hundred people have been carried away. Sometimes entire villages have been abandoned by their inhabitants because of repeated visits of wild beasts. In the whole of India several thousand persons are eaten by wild animals every year, and nearly twenty thousand are killed by poisonous snakes.

Temple at Khatmandu

Long ago English merchants settled along the coast of India to carry on trade with the natives. As the numbers of such settlers increased, the British government was called upon to protect their interests, and finally, in 1858, the whole country became a part of the British Empire. The King of England is also Emperor of India. At the head of the government is a British Governor-general,

called the Viceroy. Some of the officials under him are British, but most of them are natives. Parts of the country are still ruled by native princes, but all these princes have British advisers.

The method of the British in ruling India has been, not to force the people to adopt changes in government at once, but rather to guide and advise them in the

Government Buildings at Calcutta

management of their own affairs. It is remarkable that such a vast number of native people have been peacefully governed by such a small number of foreign officials. There are only about six or seven thousand white people engaged in government service among three hundred million natives.

Some of the native leaders have endeavored to arouse their people against the British, but there are so many different classes and castes that union among them is impossible. If British rule should cease, strife and bloodshed would be likely to break out at once. The masses of the people are too ignorant to appreciate the

benefits of their present government. The British have founded many thousand schools and colleges in India. They have built churches, telegraph lines, and irrigation works, and improved various industries of the people. The work has been comparatively slow, for it is very difficult to overcome the prejudices of the natives.

A Village in India

1. In what zones does India lie?
2. On what countries does it border?
3. What waters are separated by the peninsula of India?
4. How far north of the equator is its southern extremity?
5. What country of North America is in about the same latitude as India?
6. Explain why the climate of that country is much cooler than the climate of India.
7. Why is India drier in winter than in summer?
8. Why does the monsoon blow toward the land in summer?
9. What is the greatest length of India, from north to south?
10. How far is it across India, from the Persian border to Siam?
11. Name three large rivers of India.
12. The Indian Empire includes Baluchistan and Burma. In what parts of the empire are they?

6. Industries and Cities of India

India is almost entirely an agricultural country. About nine tenths of the people obtain their living by cultivating the soil. It requires a large amount of produce to supply such an enormous population, but the land is so productive that in ordinary years there is much to spare for export.

Native Plowing

India has the most extensive irrigation works in the world. They extend over more than one fourth of the cultivated land. They are constructed not only where rain is deficient throughout the year, but also where it is deficient in summer only. In such regions the crops are kept growing by irrigation during the dry winter.

It seems surprising that, notwithstanding the natural fertility of the land, most of the people are very poor. One reason for this is the fact that the population is crowded. Many live upon very small farms, which in

favorable seasons yield but little more than enough to supply their families. There is not much surplus to sell or to store for future use. Consequently, when drought occurs, unless the land is irrigated, the people are reduced to starvation. On account of their religious prejudice against taking the lives of animals, three fourths of the inhabitants would sooner starve than eat meat. Even if there were no such prejudice, but little land could be spared for pasturing live stock.

Pounding Rice

In the river valleys and along the coast the common food is rice. This can be easily raised wherever the land is low enough to be flooded with water. In the province of Burma, once a separate country, but now the eastern part of India, a great amount of rice is produced, and much is exported. On the higher land, where rice will not thrive, the people generally live upon millet.

Wheat thrives on the central plateau and on the dry plains of the northwest. In prosperous years much wheat is shipped to Europe. India now ranks among the great wheat-producing countries of the world.

During the American Civil War, when the supply of cotton from our Southern States for British cotton

Weaving Cloth in the Naja Hills

factories was largely reduced, there was a great development of the cotton industry in India, and that country still produces more cotton than any other except our own. The usual cotton crop of India is about two million bales, while that of the United States amounts to five or six times as much.

One of the special products of India is indigo, which is a dyestuff used for coloring cotton and woolen goods and for bluing in laundries. It is obtained from plants that grow to a height of four or five feet. These are gathered and soaked in water. The indigo passes

out of the plants into the water, and after the water is drawn off, the dye is prepared for market.

A great amount of valuable fiber is obtained from a plant called jute. This thrives on the lowlands along the banks of the lower part of the Ganges River. The jute plant grows to a height of ten or twelve feet. It

Weaving Jute in Southern India

is cut down, and the long fibers are separated and cleaned in a manner similar to that in which linen fibers are obtained from the flax plant. About twenty million dollars worth of jute and articles manufactured from it are exported from India every year. They are sent mostly to Great Britain and America. The fiber is used in making rugs and carpets, and for bagging, burlap, rope, and many other purposes.

An immense amount of opium is produced in India from great fields of poppies. The seed pods of the plant are cut or scratched, and the substance that oozes

out is scraped off and dried. The British government controls the trade in opium. Every planter is obliged to sell his crop to the government. A great part of the opium is shipped to China, where it is used by millions of Chinese, who smoke it. From this trade in opium the British government obtains a large revenue.

Banyan Tree

The finest timber of the forests of India is teak. It is especially valuable because it will last a long time without decay. It is used in many countries for the woodwork of warships, because it is not so easily splintered and damaged by cannon shots as other kinds of wood. Teak logs are floated down the rivers to mills, where they are sawed into square timbers, and these are shipped away to Great Britain and other countries. In the forests of India there are also many bamboo, palm, banyan, and sandalwood trees.

The greater part of the rubies of the world come from the province of Burma. These are among the most valuable of gems. They are found near the Irawadi

River, at some distance above the city of Mandalay. The rubies are in a layer of earth at a considerable depth below the surface.

The large island of Ceylon is separated from India by a strait so shallow that ships cannot pass through it. This island is often regarded as a part of India, but it is

Picking Tea

really a separate province of Great Britain. Its central portion consists of mountains, some of them more than eight thousand feet high. It is one of the most beautiful countries in the world. It has a fertile soil, an abundance of rain, and a very warm climate. Ceylon produces a large amount of tea. This is grown on plantations on the mountain slopes. Most of the tea used in Great Britain, and some of the supply for the United States, now comes from Ceylon and India. Ceylon also produces coffee, cocoa, and rubber.

The chief city of India is Calcutta. It is the largest of all British cities, with the exception of London. It is situated near the mouth of the Ganges River, and is the center of commerce for the great river valley. Near Calcutta are beds of coal, much of which is used to produce steam for factories where paper and jute fiber are manufactured.

Calcutta

Calcutta is the residence of the Viceroy and of many English merchants and manufacturers. In Calcutta and in other cities of India the English quarter, which is separated from the homes of the natives, has all the beauty and the conveniences of European cities.

Bombay, on the western coast, has a fine harbor protected by islands. It is near the chief cotton districts of the country, and manufactures much cloth, besides shipping away large quantities of raw cotton. Much of the surplus wheat of the country is shipped from Bombay. Long lines of railroad lead to the city from different parts of India, and it is the great center of commerce between India and Europe, America, and countries of eastern Asia.

Benares is the center of learning and culture. For many centuries it has been the sacred city to which faithful Hindus have resorted. It extends three miles along the bank of the Ganges. Stone steps lead down to the river for the benefit of those who bathe in its waters.

Benares from the Top of the Great Mosque

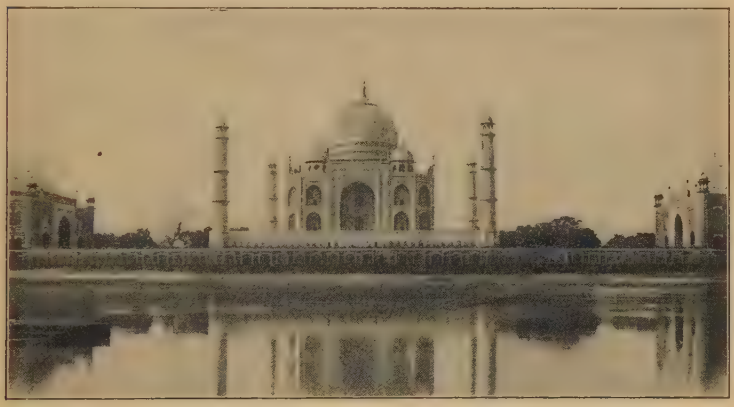
Centuries ago Mohammedan Mongols succeeded in passing across the mountains from the north and establishing an empire in northern India. Their capital city was Delhi. This was therefore a great Mohammedan center, and contains splendid mosques. In recent times it has become an important manufacturing city.

At Agra, a short distance from Delhi, is the celebrated temple, the Taj Mahal, which many regard as the most beautiful building in the world. It was erected by one of the Mohammedan emperors as a memorial to

his wife. Beneath the dome are the tombs of the emperor and the empress. The temple is surrounded by gardens of palm trees and fruit trees.

1. Why did the completion of the Suez Canal give a great stimulus to the cultivation of wheat in India?

2. How has the building of many railroads across the country tended to increase the export of wheat?



The Taj Mahal

3. Dundee, in Scotland, is the greatest center of jute manufactures. On what waters does a vessel sail in going from Calcutta to Dundee?

4. Much linseed oil is produced in India. For what is it used?

5. Give reasons why Bombay has a greater amount of European trade than Calcutta.

6. Rangoon is a great rice-shipping port. In what part of Burma is it?

7. Mandalay is a large city of Burma. About how far is it from Rangoon?

8. In what direction from Benares is the city of Lucknow?

9. What is the chief city of Baluchistan?

10. Madras is the most important city of southern India. On what part of the coast is it situated?

11. Make a map of India, showing the principal rivers and cities.

REVIEW

1. How large is the continent of Asia?
2. Describe the land surface of the continent.
3. Tell about the extremes of temperature in central and northern Asia.
4. Why has central Asia a dry climate?
5. Explain the monsoons.
6. How large is the population of Asia?

Russian Peasants in Siberia

7. Why is the greater part of the population in the southern and eastern parts?
8. What conditions favored progress among some of the ancient people of Asia?
9. Why have the people of Europe progressed more than those of Asia?
10. Tell about the governments and religions of Asia.
11. How large is Siberia?
12. Tell about interesting discoveries in the Siberian tundra.
13. Tell about the inhabitants of the tundra.
14. Describe the surface of the remainder of Siberia.
15. Who were the original natives of Siberia?
16. Tell about Russian exiles in Siberia.
17. Why has settlement of that country been slow?
18. Tell about the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

19. What are the chief industries of the country?
20. Tell about Turkestan and other southern provinces.
21. Describe central Asia and its inhabitants.
22. Tell about Vladivostok.
23. Tell about Port Arthur.
24. Tell about the capital city of Siberia.
25. Describe Turkey in Asia.
26. Tell about Asia Minor.

Interior of a beautiful Residence in Damascus

27. Give the names and locations of other parts of Turkey in Asia.
28. Describe the land surface and climate of Asiatic Turkey.
29. Give the history and present condition of the people.
30. Tell about the Turkish government.
31. Explain the troubles among the peoples of eastern Asia Minor.
32. Explain the agricultural conditions in Asia Minor.
33. What articles are manufactured in Turkey?
34. Describe the pearl fishery.
35. How are pearls formed?
36. For what purposes is the shell of the pearl oyster used?
37. Describe the city of Smyrna.
38. Explain the growing importance of Beirut.
39. Tell about Damascus.

40. Describe the city of Bagdad and its vicinity.
41. Tell about the interest of European countries in the region of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.
42. Describe Mesopotamia.
43. Tell about Palestine.
44. Describe the city of Jerusalem.
45. Describe Arabia.
46. Tell about the Arabians.
47. Tell about the government of Arabia.
48. Describe the inhabitants of the desert region of Arabia.
49. Tell about the inhabitants of the fertile valleys.
50. What articles are exported from Arabia?
51. Tell about Arabian horses and camels.
52. What are the British possessions on the Arabian coast?
53. Explain the importance of the port of Aden.
54. Describe the land surface of Persia.
55. Of whom do the inhabitants of Persia consist?
56. Explain the government of Persia.
57. Tell about the agreement between Russia and Great Britain.
58. What are the chief industries of the people?
59. Tell about Persian caravans.
60. Describe the capital city.
61. Describe the surroundings of the city of Tabriz.
62. Describe the country of Afghanistan.
63. Tell about its people and their occupations.
64. Why is it called the "Buffer State"?
65. Why is the Khyber Pass guarded by the British?
66. Describe the Himalaya Mountains.
67. Describe the river valleys south of the Himalayas.
68. What is the Deccan?
69. What parts of India receive much rain from the summer monsoons?
70. Tell about the rainiest region in the world.
71. Where does the winter monsoon cause rain?
72. Give a brief history of the Hindus.
73. Tell about the density of the population of India.
74. Tell about classes of people in India.
75. What is the religion of the Hindus?
76. Explain the system of castes.
77. What do the Hindus believe about the Ganges River?
78. Why will not Hindus kill animals?
79. Tell about the elephants of India.

80. Tell about the troubles from dangerous animals.
81. Explain how the British gained possession of India.
82. Explain the present form of government.
83. State some of the improvements made by the British.
84. Tell about the chief occupation of the people of India.
85. Explain the system of irrigation.
86. Give reasons why most of the people are very poor.

Sorting Cocoa in Ceylon

87. What are the most common articles of food in India?
88. From what part of India is a great amount of rice exported?
89. Tell about the production of wheat.
90. What led to the development of the cotton industry in India?
91. Explain how indigo is produced.
92. How is jute produced?
93. How is opium obtained?
94. State one of the purposes for which teak timber is used.
95. Name trees, besides teak, that are common in the forests of India.
96. Where are rubies obtained?
97. Describe the island of Ceylon.
98. What are some of the products of Ceylon?
99. Describe the city of Calcutta.
100. Explain why Bombay is an important commercial center.
101. Tell about Benares.
102. Give the history of the city of Delhi.
103. Describe the Taj Mahal.

7. China

The Empire of China, which comprises the greater part of eastern Asia, is about the size of the United States, including Alaska. In its physical features it closely resembles the eastern portion of our country. It contains mountainous and hilly sections and vast

Upper Yangtse River

plains. The great rivers, which rise among the mountains in the western part, have broad, fertile valleys in their lower courses.

China is in about the same latitude as the United States, and its climate is similar to ours. A large part of the country has a sufficient supply of rain. Along the eastern coast there is rain in both summer and winter. In the interior the summer monsoons bring rain, but the north winds of winter are dry.

The Chinese Empire consists of China proper, or the

Middle Kingdom, in the southeastern part, including somewhat less than one half of the entire territory, and the large outlying provinces of Tibet, Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia, and Manchuria. China proper is divided into eighteen provinces.

The Chinese are descended from mixed peoples. They belong for the most part to the Mongolian, or Yellow, Race. Their ancestors have occupied this portion of Asia for thousands of years. In general the Chinese have a high degree of natural ability and intelligence. The inhabitants of northern China are larger in stature and of a more vigorous type of manhood than those in the southern section. We are most familiar with the people of the south, because the Chinese immigrants to America are chiefly from that region. We should not base our idea of the Chinese race upon these immigrants, for they come mostly from the lower classes. Nearly three fourths of our Chinese inhabitants are in the state of California, and the fear that the presence of so many would lead to difficulties in the future has led to laws forbidding the further entrance of Chinese laborers into this country.

Woman of North China

China is so far away from us, and we see so few of its

people, that we do not realize how large a part of the world's population it contains. The eastern portion of the country is covered with many thousands of villages and has many large cities, the names of some of which are hardly known to us. The entire empire probably contains nearly four hundred and fifty million people.

View in Eastern China

There are more people in China than in the whole of Europe, and more than there are in North America, South America, and Africa combined. In fact, China contains more than one fourth of all the inhabitants of the earth.

The Chinese were among the first people of the world to become civilized. They invented the mariner's compass, the art of making gunpowder, and the production of silk goods and porcelain ware. No one of the neighboring nations had reached such high attainments as the Chinese, and on that account they have generally held all foreigners in low esteem.

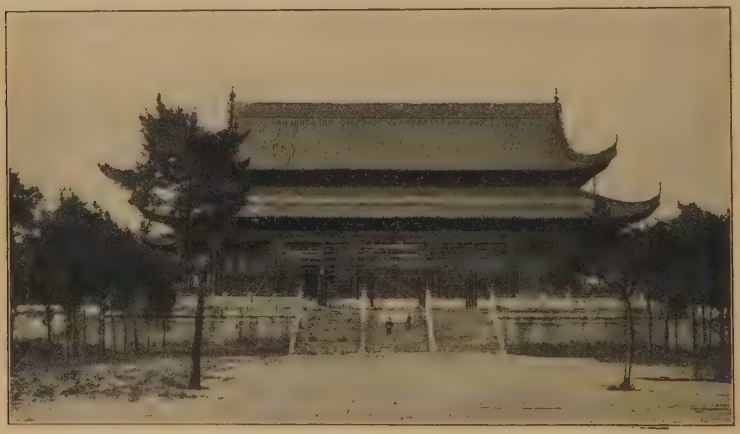
The Great Wall of China is an indication of the enterprise and power of the people of former generations. This wall separates the Middle Kingdom from the northern provinces, and extends from the sea toward the west for a distance of about fifteen hundred miles. It is thirty feet high and twenty feet wide, with high

Great Wall of China

towers at regular intervals. It runs up and down across the country, even over the peaks of high mountains. It was built for the purpose of keeping back the Tartar tribes of the north. While the wall was being constructed, a large army was necessary to protect the workmen against those tribes. The whole undertaking must have required the labor of millions of men. Formerly Chinese soldiers were continually stationed upon the walls and in the towers, and for many centuries they held in check the Tartar horsemen of the northern steppes. At last, however, these became powerful

enough to overcome the Chinese and enter the country. After this the conquering Tartars became the ruling class in China. In the seventeenth century the Manchu Tartars came into power. The custom of shaving the head and wearing the queue originated with them.

The religious ideas of the Chinese have had a great effect upon their civilization. The three great religions are Buddhism, which is also common in India; Taoism,



Confucian Temple at Nanking

which teaches the belief in many gods ruling over the needs and activities of life, such as fire, rain, agriculture, and medicine; and Confucianism, which was founded by Confucius.

Confucianism is the leading religion of the country. Among other principles, it teaches the people to reverence the past and to obey the laws of their ancestors. According to these principles, Chinese children are severely punished for any disrespect to their parents. The people have gradually become accustomed to an

acceptance of all three of the great religions, and it often happens that the same temple serves for all.

Because of their belief in the excellence of what their ancestors have done, the Chinese have opposed all attempts to make improvements of any kind. Their hatred of foreigners has been largely due to fear of the changes that foreigners strive to introduce.

Chinese Carpenters

Aside from religious scruples, Chinese workmen have been opposed to the introduction of new labor-saving inventions from foreign nations. The same difficulty has arisen in other countries, when newly invented machines have taken the place of hand labor. When a machine is adopted that will do the work of a number of men, many people lose their occupation. For a time this is a hardship to the few, but to the people as a whole it is a great benefit.

The Chinese have clung to their old notions, while other peoples have advanced; and consequently China, as a nation, has been growing weaker, while other nations have been growing stronger.

The opportunity to carry on trade with the vast population of China is much sought by the great commercial nations of the world. As dealings with merchants of these powerful nations increased, it seemed probable,

Chinese Officials

a few years ago, that the Chinese Empire would be brought under the control of some foreign power, as India became a part of the British Empire, or that it would be divided among several of the great powers of Europe. The French had already gained possession of French Indo-China. The Russians had obtained Port Arthur, a strongly fortified seaport, and had been given the privilege of extending a branch of their Siberian

Railway through Chinese territory. The Germans had seized the harbor and adjacent territory at Kiauchau. The British, also, had obtained privileges at the port of Weihaiwei. There was danger of a terrible war over the division of Chinese territory.

But the leaders among the Chinese have become aroused, and are now rapidly adopting modern improvements and doing everything in their power to strengthen their nation. In this they have had the sympathy and assistance of the

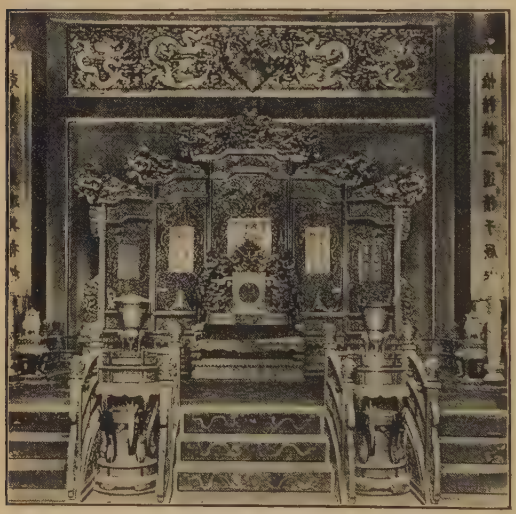
Examination Halls at Peking

United States. Recently railroads have been built, telegraph and telephone systems have been introduced, and many newspapers have been established.

Chinese officials are making great efforts to reform their educational system. For two thousand years, many Chinese children have been educated, but their education has been largely confined to a study of the ancient writings of Confucius. At the end of their course they have been required to take severe examinations. These

have been conducted in a curious way. The halls where they were held consisted of a great number of small booths, or cells, in which students sat alone and worked for days upon their tasks. Success in the examination would insure appointment to some public office.

In 1905 these examinations were abolished and a new Minister of Education was appointed. The government is now establishing schools similar to those of other nations. Thousands of Chinese students have been sent to be educated in Japan and in the United States, Germany, and England.



One of the Imperial Thrones, Peking

The government of China is an absolute monarchy. Each province has a governor with officials under him, and over all is the Emperor, who is supposed to have supreme power. The empire is so large, however, and communication has been so slow and difficult that the central government has had but little control over some of the remote provinces. Punishments are very severe. The death penalty is inflicted for offenses that would seem to us trivial.

The Chinese people are naturally industrious and skill-

ful. They have much strength and endurance. Horses and other draft animals are scarce among them, but human labor is cheap. Men pull barges along the canals and rivers, carry heavy burdens on their backs, and transport freight and passengers on great wheelbarrows, from one city to another.

The Chinese have had many absurd customs. For example, the women of the higher classes have had their feet bound into a deformed shape, in order to make them appear smaller. But such practices are now discouraged by the government and are gradually passing away.

Chinese Girl with Small Feet

The ordinary Chinese house is made of mud, with a thatched roof. In the large cities, of which there are many, most of the houses are of one story and are closely crowded together. Many of the streets are mere alleys from four to eight feet wide, and are so crowded with people that it is often necessary for persons to step into the doorways of shops to permit others to pass. Thousands of people spend their lives in house-boats on rivers and canals.

1. Name all the bodies of water along the coast of China.
2. Name the countries that border on the Chinese Empire.
3. What large island lies south of the eastern part of China?

4. In what direction from China are the Philippine Islands?

5. About how far is it across the sea from Manila to Canton?

6. What large island lies east of China and north of the Philippines?

7. About how far is it from the British possession of Weihaiwei to the German possession of Kiauchau?

8. Name a city of the United States about as far north as Peking.

9. Name a city of the United States that has about the same latitude as the port of Shanghai.

10. Sketch a map of China, and write the names of the outlying provinces in their proper locations.

Chinese Modes of Punishment

8. Chinese Industries

The chief wealth of this great empire consists in its agricultural land. The climate and soil are generally favorable for crops, and in the densely populated regions every acre available is utilized, even to the very summits of the mountains. The rich soil of the great plains and river valleys of the eastern portion is of a yellow color, and is called *loess*. Much of it consists

of mud deposited by the rivers. Such deposits have raised the bed of the Hoang, or Yellow, River, so that its banks are higher than the surrounding land, like the banks of the lower Mississippi and some other rivers. The Hoang has sometimes overflowed and drowned thousands of people. The mouth of this river was formerly near that of the Yangtse, but not long ago it broke through its banks and took a new course into the Gulf of Pechili.

Farm Laborers near Shanghai

A large proportion of the Chinese are farmers. They are very industrious. The division of the land among so many gives each family hardly more than a mere garden, but through industry and skillful cultivation it is made to yield large crops. Most of the farm work is done by hand. In the southern section the water buffalo is used for some kinds of work, and sometimes donkeys are kept on the farms, but often plows in the fields are drawn by men.

Wherever there is not sufficient rain, irrigation is employed. Water for the purpose is often raised from the

rivers or canals by crude water wheels, turned by buffaloes or by men.

One of the chief sources of income for the Chinese is the culture of mulberry trees in the warm valleys, and the production of silk. The country produces about one half of all the raw silk of the world. The wealthy classes of the Chinese wear much silk which is manufactured on hand looms in the homes. About one half of the silk product of the country is exported to Europe and the United States.

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Reeling Silk from Cocoons

The masses of the people dress in cotton. A great amount is required for so many millions. Nearly every farmer raises cotton, and cloth for the family is made from it by the women of the household. Besides what is grown in the country, much raw cotton and many cotton goods are imported. The supply for the southern part of China has come mainly from Great Britain, and that for the northern part from the United States.

The principal food of southern China is rice, which is cultivated on the lowlands near the coast. In the Yangtse River valley a vast amount is raised. The crop is all needed to feed the people at home, hence the export of rice is forbidden by law.

Tea is raised on the hillsides and in the warm valleys of the south. Where the climate is very warm, tea plants are often grown in the shade of mulberry trees.

Planting Rice

Tea is the common beverage of the Chinese, and most of the surplus is exported to Russia and the United States. Hankau and Fuchau are great tea centers. In the vicinity of these cities many thousands are engaged in picking the leaves, assorting them, "firing" them, and packing them in chests for the market. At Hankau much tea is prepared in the form of bricks for the Russian market. The leaves are crushed and moistened, and then pressed in molds. The bricks are then carried on camels far away to the north and west.

In the north, where rice does not thrive, millet is

the chief food, but the wheat crop is increasing in importance. The province of Shantung, in the valley of the Hoang River, resembles the prairie regions of the United States. Wheat and millet are the great crops. Grain is still usually threshed by a stone roller, drawn by an ox, or by the tramping of men and women. With the introduction of American farm machinery Shantung will become a source of immense wealth.

Plow Team, China

One of the industries of China, of which the better classes are by no means proud, is the production of opium. A great amount, also, is imported from India. The history of the opium traffic is, in the opinion of many, a blot upon the reputation of Great Britain. Opium is profitably produced in India, China is the greatest market for it, and the British government obtains a large income by controlling the trade. In the year 1840 the Chinese endeavored to prevent the British from importing opium into their country. A great quantity was finally thrown

into the water from the decks of British ships, as tea was once thrown overboard from British ships in Boston harbor. This refusal to receive the opium brought on a war between Great Britain and China, and since that time the British have carried on the trade without restraint.

Crude opium is produced in China in the same manner as in India. It is a difficult process to prepare crude

Opium Traders, Shanghai

opium for smoking. The Chinese prepare not only their own product, but also most of that which is imported from India. When the process is completed, the product is in the form of thick sirup and is put up in jars. It is exceedingly costly, and all the operatives of an opium factory are carefully searched before they leave.

The Chinese people have expended more than one hundred million dollars a year for opium. The habit of smoking it is one of their chief vices. The better classes and the government officials are much opposed to the

production and use of it, and in connection with the recent spirit of reform, edicts have been issued providing for a gradual reduction of the amount produced, and forbidding the employment of opium users in the government service. Probably Great Britain will assist by reducing the amount shipped into China from India.

The canal system of China has been the greatest in the world. The Grand Canal, which extends from

Grand Canal at Ping Wong

Hangchau to Peking and Tientsin, a distance of about one thousand miles, was constructed more than four hundred years ago. Many smaller canals extend from the Grand Canal, and still smaller ones from these.

Besides providing a vast amount of transportation, the canals serve many other useful purposes. They yield large quantities of fish, for which the rice fields, when flooded, are convenient hatching grounds. Mud from the bottom of the canals is used on the land for a fertilizer. Reeds that grow along the banks provide material for basket weaving.

It is believed that China contains some of the most

extensive coal fields in the world. It has been estimated that the coal already discovered would be sufficient to last the entire world for a thousand years. But this coal will be of little value until railroads are built for transporting it, as English coal is still imported. The development of the coal mines will be of great benefit to the country. There are but few trees to yield fuel or timber. The forests that once grew have been mostly cut down so that there might be enough cleared land to produce food for the people.

Wheelbarrow with Sail

Articles of Chinese manufacture that are common in America show the natural industry and skill of the Chinese people. The manufacture of firecrackers illustrates their patient work. The small cylinders are formed from paper and tied in bunches. Clay is next spread over one end and pressed into each cylinder. Then powder is poured into the other end and a fuse inserted. A Chinaman can make several thousand firecrackers in a day, and his pay for the day's work is only a few cents.

The making of pottery is an art in which the Chinese have excelled for many centuries. Very fine clay is found in that country. It is molded on a wheel into suitable forms, and then the articles are dried in the sun, dipped in a liquid to give them a coat of glaze, and baked in an oven. After this they are carefully decorated.

Chinese Potter

Peking, the capital city of the empire, is surrounded by a wall twenty-five miles long, thirty feet high, and twenty feet thick. One section, called the Imperial City, is inclosed by another high wall. The Imperial City contains the residences of the officials and the public buildings. It is said that there are four thousand walled cities in China. The streets are generally unattractive. Some of the large cities, however, have special quarters for the residences of foreigners, and these quarters resemble European and American cities.

Within a few years conditions in China will doubtless

be greatly changed. The increase of foreign trade and the encouragement given by the Chinese government will hasten the introduction of western ideas.

It is a satisfaction to the American people to know that we have had much to do with the improvement of conditions in China. For many years American mission-

Street Scene in Peking

aries have been seeking to enlighten the Chinese people. Since the time when the danger arose that China would be divided among the nations of Europe, America has insisted upon retaining the "integrity of China," and upon the policy of the "open door." This means that the empire shall not be divided, and that it shall be open to the trade of all nations. Because of this, and because the Chinese understand that we have never sought to obtain any of their territory, they are the

more friendly to us and the more disposed to trade with us. We now sell more cotton goods in China than are sold there by all other countries combined. We also sell a great amount of kerosene, flour, lumber, and many locomotives.

House-boats in the River at Canton

1. Why does not China have food supplies to sell to other countries?
2. Why do the Chinese need to import lumber?
3. Why does it cost a great deal to send goods to many parts of China?
4. There is good iron ore in China. Give reasons why the iron industry has not been developed.
5. Most of the American trade with China is through the ports of Canton and Shanghai. About how far apart are these ports?
6. Shanghai is the commercial center of northern China. It now has a number of large cotton mills. It is near the mouth of what river?
7. In what direction from Shanghai is Peking?
8. There is a railroad from Peking to Hankau. About how long is it?
9. Tientsin is the port of Peking. In what direction from Peking is it?
10. Name the three largest Chinese cities in the order of their population.
11. Sketch a map of China proper, showing the most important rivers and cities, and the names of the bodies of water along the coast.

9. Remote Provinces and Smaller Countries

The great provinces of the Chinese Empire outside of China proper are inhabited by people akin to the Chinese, but in their government they are mostly independent.

The greater part of the province of Tibet is a plateau, more than two miles above the level of the sea. It is the highest plateau in the world. It is not an inviting region. In some parts of the year the climate is very dry, though five great rivers rise there.

Tibetan Merchants

The Tibetans are Buddhists and are very religious. The priests are their rulers. They regard their capital, Lassa, as a sacred city, and guard it very carefully against foreigners. But few white people have ever been permitted to enter within the walls of Lassa.

These people have large herds of yaks, which are animals somewhat like cows, with humps on their backs.

The Tibetans export some gold, silver, salt, and wool, and carry on a caravan trade with China and India.

Eastern Turkestan, or Chinese Turkestan, is mostly a sandy desert inhabited by wandering herdsmen.

Mongolia includes the great Desert of Gobi. Its people are wandering tribes of herdsmen. They own many camels, horses, and sheep.

Palace of the Grand Lama at Lassa

Manchuria is rich in natural resources. It contains great timber forests, valuable minerals, and large tracts of level, fertile land. It is about as far north as our states of Minnesota and North Dakota, and is larger than the state of Texas. The rainfall is sufficient, and the climate is healthful. At present the chief products are wheat, lumber, and live stock. Manchuria resembles Canada in the nature and extent of its undeveloped wealth. It has been brought the more into public notice because of the recent war between Russia and Japan, the greatest battles of which were fought in Manchuria. The province continues to belong to the Chinese Em-

pire, although the Japanese have a great interest in its development.

The whole region south of China proper and east of India is known as Indo-China. It contains great jungles, with many tigers, elephants, and poisonous snakes. The central portion consists of the independent kingdom of Siam. This is a very warm country. Its low

Royal Palace at Bangkok

river valleys are densely populated. The chief crop is rice. This is almost the only food of both men and animals, and much of it is exported. A great amount of teak timber, also, is exported. Many canals from the rivers extend across the lowlands, and in the wet season these overflow, and large sections of the country are flooded. The people then travel about in boats. A large number live in house-boats during the entire year. In the single city of Bangkok more than half a million people live in house-boats. The King of Siam is rich, but most of the people are very poor and ignorant. Like the Chinese, they belong to the Mongolian Race.

French Indo-China belongs to France. It is one of the

most important and successful of the French colonies, and the French have done much to improve it. It is like Siam in its climate and resources. It produces rice and teak lumber, and a small amount of cotton.

The middle portion of the long, narrow strip of the Malay Peninsula, between the Indian Ocean and the China Sea, is called the Malay States. It consists of a

Street in Singapore

number of small states under rulers called rajahs. Besides products common to other parts of Indo-China, these states contain valuable forests of hardwood trees.

The Straits Settlements, which consist of the southern part of the Malay Peninsula and the small islands near, are a colony of Great Britain. Tin is the most valuable product of the region. About one half of the tin used in the United States for making tin plate comes from Singapore, where the tin of the Settlements is smelted in the largest tin-smelting works in the world.

Singapore is a great commercial port of southern Asia. All the large ships passing east and west through the

Strait of Malacca stop there. Besides tin, we obtain from Singapore pepper and other spices that grow on the neighboring islands. Pepper berries grow upon climbing shrubs. Black pepper is made from unripe berries and white pepper from ripe ones.

The island of Hongkong came into the possession of Great Britain in 1841 as a result of the "Opium War." It is only about eleven miles long and two or three miles

Victoria and Harbor at Hongkong

wide. It consists mostly of rocky hills and cliffs, but it has become a center of great importance in the commerce of the world. The port of Victoria upon that island is a distributing center for the commerce of all countries. Ships from all parts of the world and people from almost every country are to be seen at its docks. In some recent years this has been the leading port of the world in the amount of its commerce.

1. What country is south of Tibet?
2. In what part of Tibet is Lassa?
3. The chief cities of Manchuria are Mukden and Harbin. About how far apart are they?

4. What country consists of the large peninsula southeast of Manchuria?

5. In what part of Siam is the chief city of that country?

6. In what part of French Indo-China is the port of Saigon?

7. What large island is on the opposite side of the Strait of Malacca from the Straits Settlements?

8. Near what large Chinese port is the island of Hongkong?

9. In what direction from Singapore is Hongkong?

10. About how long is the voyage from Singapore to Hongkong?

11. About how far is it from Aden to Singapore?

12. Sketch a map of French Indo-China, Siam, and the Malay Peninsula, locating the important cities and towns.

Malays weaving Wickerwork

10. Japan

The Empire of Japan consists of a long group, or chain, of islands at some distance from the eastern coast of Asia. It includes several large islands and a great number of small ones, the entire number being nearly four thousand. Many of the small islands, however, are of little importance. The chain extends from northeast to southwest for about two thousand miles.

Like many other groups of islands, these are chiefly of volcanic origin. Every year Japan has as many as fifty earthquake shocks that are severe enough to be noticeable. It is not often that great damage is done by these earthquakes, but care is taken to build the houses so that they will not be shaken down.

Festival in Japan

Japan is similar to the British Isles in respect to size, population, and climate. The surrounding waters modify the extremes of heat and cold. The monsoons bring rain in summer and rain or snow in winter. Since, however, the empire extends through so many degrees of latitude, there is a wide difference between the climate of the far north and that of the south. Formosa has a warm climate, but Yezo is for Japan somewhat like Alaska for us. Its inhabitants are called Ainos. They lead lives similar to those of the natives of Alaska.

The islands of Japan were long ago occupied by people of the Mongolian Race, who were much like the inhabitants of the mainland of Asia. Separation from other countries was favorable for improvement and for the development of a strong and united nation, as it was for the early progress of the English people.

The Japanese were like the Chinese in their opposition to foreigners, but in the year 1853 Commodore

Japanese Shrine

Perry, with United States warships, entered the harbor of Yokohama and explained to the leaders some of the improvements of civilized nations. The result was that the Japanese opened their ports to foreign trade.

The strength of this empire and its importance among the nations are not to be measured by the size of its islands, but by the number and character of the people. The combined area of the islands is about equal to that of California, but the Japanese people number about one half as many as those of the whole United States.

The enterprise and efficiency of these people have been brought to the attention of the world by their success in conflicts with other nations. The fact that they defeated the Chinese in 1895 was an illustration of the weakness of a vast empire that still adhered to the worn-out ways of the past, in comparison with a

Fujiyama

small nation that had come into touch with the improvements of the present age.

The result of the great war with Russia in 1905 was a surprise to the world, and gave Japan a place among the most powerful modern nations. In their determination to reach ports on the open sea, the Russians had turned their attention toward the Pacific, and had extended their railroad to Vladivostok and Port Arthur. It appeared to be their purpose to gain control of ports

on the Pacific coast and to secure a large amount of Chinese territory. The Japanese believed that if this should take place, they themselves might become dependent upon Russia. They therefore declared war for the purpose of defending their national existence and that of the Chinese. Through their success a check was placed upon the ambition of Russia, and Japan became

Japanese Toy Store

the leading power in that part of the world. This war established the fact that the Japanese are good soldiers. They are very patriotic and have little fear of death. The officers show great forethought in all their preparations for war.

These people still retain many interesting and peculiar ways, and the mixture of the old with the new often presents a strange spectacle. Although the uses of electricity and other late improvements are common among them, they still employ many men, instead of draft animals, to draw vehicles and carry burdens.

The success of the Japanese as a nation is partly due to the great care bestowed upon the training and education of their children. They are naturally fond of children, and provide them when very young with a great variety of toys. Education in the schools is compulsory. School children in that country leave their

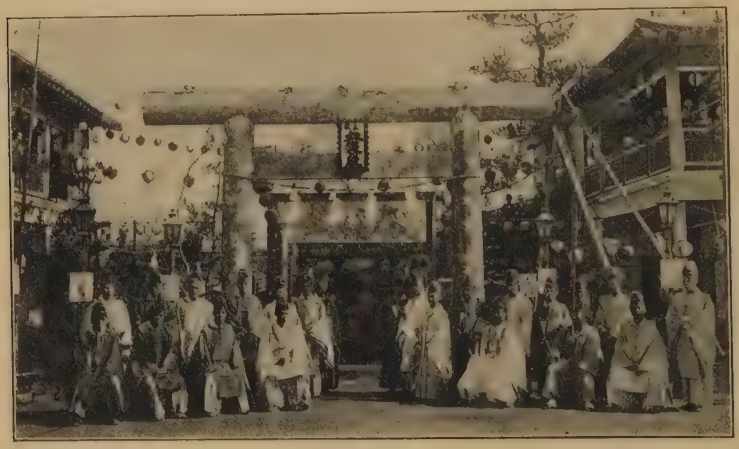
Japanese School Children

wooden shoes, or sandals, outside the door, and sit on floor mats in their stockings to do their school work. Japanese pupils have great difficulties to contend with, in comparison with young Americans. Fifteen hundred years ago the Japanese adopted the Chinese method of writing, and have kept it ever since. There are forty-seven characters in their alphabet, and besides these, thousands of word signs must be committed to memory.

The Japanese are now thinking of adopting the

Roman alphabet of western nations in place of their clumsy system. Hundreds of Japanese students are pursuing their studies in Europe and America, for the purpose of carrying home to Japan the best ideas of the enlightened nations of the world.

The religious ideas and feelings of the Japanese are almost as mixed as are those of the Chinese. Their old-



Shinto Priests

est religion is called Shintoism, and consists of the worship of distinguished ancestors; but the more common religion is Buddhism. Shrines and temples are very numerous throughout the country.

The Japanese are great lovers of nature. They are proud of their beautiful mountain scenery, and especially of their volcano, Fujiyama, which they regard as sacred. They are especially fond of flowers, and trees and flowers are cultivated everywhere.

Most of the Japanese till the soil, but since only a

small part of their land is suitable for cultivation, the farms are not large. They furnish an example of the effect of careful methods in agriculture. From land that is no greater in area than one of our smaller states the Japanese produce enough food to support forty or fifty million people.

Terraced Rice Fields

Silk, rice, and tea are the leading products of the country. Japanese silk is noted for the strength of its fiber, and is especially used for the manufacture of ribbons and laces. Tea raised on Japanese hillsides is of a fine quality. In common with the Chinese and other Asiatic peoples, the Japanese make rice the leading article of their diet.

The forests of the mountain slopes supply excellent timber. A kind of cypress, called the lacquer tree, is used in making furniture and lacquer ware. From the

sap of this tree a substance is prepared that produces a very fine polish.

The fish industry is of great importance. Besides the fish that are obtained for food, large quantities are used to fertilize the land. Much fishing is done with birds called cormorants. These are trained to dive into the water and bring the fish to their owners.

Japanese Dwelling House

Japan contains much coal, and ranks among the leading countries in the production of copper. It also produces a great amount of petroleum.

Much manufacturing is still done in Japanese homes, but factories are being rapidly built and equipped with machinery for the manufacture of silk and cotton goods. Much paper of fine quality is made in Japan. It is used for paper napkins and other articles. The country has many advantages for manufacturing. The people are naturally skillful, and labor is cheap. There is sufficient

coal, and it is easy to obtain raw materials from other countries to add to those produced at home.

The capital and largest city is Tokio. It contains the home of the Emperor, or Mikado, and many government buildings. Its houses are mostly of wood and only one story high, so that they may stand the shock of earthquakes.

Business Street in Tokio

Yokohama was only a fishing village when Commodore Perry first entered its harbor. Since it is at the mouth of the bay leading to Tokio and has a better harbor than that city, it is an important port.

Osaka, the second city in size, is becoming a center for the manufacture of cotton goods. Its mills are equipped with machinery from America. Some cotton is raised in Japan, but it is of a short-stapled variety, and American cotton is imported and mixed with it to increase the strength of the goods.

Nagasaki is on a land-locked, or mountain-locked, harbor. There are coal fields conveniently near, and the great shipyards of the country are located there. Most of the commerce between Japan and China passes through that port.

The island of Formosa formerly belonged to China, but was ceded to Japan in 1895. The inhabitants are

Nagasaki

mostly Chinese, but there are also about one hundred thousand savages, called "head-hunters," who are supposed to be descendants of the original Formosans. The Japanese are making many improvements in this island. They have established schools, built hundreds of miles of railroad, and introduced telegraph and telephone lines.

Formosa tea is well known throughout the United States, to which it is exported in large quantities.

Nearly all of the world's supply of camphor comes from Formosa. Camphor trees resemble oaks. They are usually left in the forests until they are very old and large. They are then cut down and chopped into chips that are boiled until the sap passes out of the wood and rises in the form of vapor. The vapor passes through tubes in which it is cooled and condensed. It is then

Japanese Kitchen

a kind of oil mixed with camphor. The oil is pressed out, and the camphor is ready for the market.

The southern half of the island of Sakhalin came into the possession of the Japanese at the close of the war with Russia. Its chief value lies in the abundance of fish in its rivers and in the waters around its coast.

The peninsula of Korea projects from the mainland of Asia toward the Japanese islands. It has recently attracted much attention. Korea is known as the "Hermit Nation," because its people have preferred to have

little to do with the outside world. The Koreans have had a national existence since very ancient times, and because they have not been subject to the influence of foreigners, they have retained many peculiar customs. The people are notably large and strong. They have been in the habit of doing the work that in most coun-

Korean Farm House

tries is done by lower animals, even to a greater extent than the Chinese and the Japanese. Different classes among the Koreans are known by their dress. Many wear long gowns and very large hats.

Since the war with Russia, Korea has been virtually a possession of Japan. The Koreans have strongly resented such foreign interference, but they are becoming acquainted with the benefits of modern ways.

The Japanese are rapidly increasing their commerce with foreign countries. They have numerous steamship lines to various parts of the world. We import from Japan raw silk, silk goods, tea, camphor, crockery, and mats, besides many articles of minor importance. We

send back in exchange wheat, flour, iron, steel, leather, and kerosene.

1. Within what parallels of latitude do the Japanese islands lie?

2. What is the name of the largest island of Japan?

3. What chain of small islands lies between Formosa and the central group of large islands?

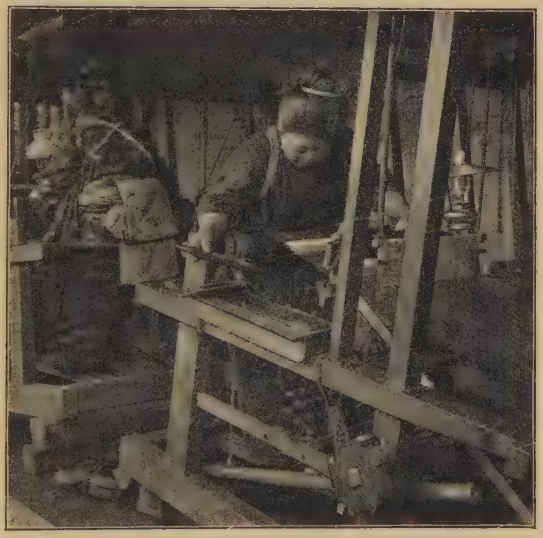
4. About how far is it across the strait that separates Japan from Korea?

5. Name some American cities that are in about the same latitude as Tokio.

6. Texas cotton is sent to Osaka from San Diego, California. Why is it sent from that port rather than from San Francisco?

7. About how far is Osaka from Yokohama?

8. Large quantities of tea and raw silk are produced in the vicinity of Kioto. What is the nearest port to Kioto from which these goods may be shipped to America?



Japanese Women Weaving

9. In what direction is the port of Kobe from Yokohama?

10. Port Arthur was taken by the Japanese in the war with Russia. About how far is it from the naval station at Nagasaki?

11. Sketch an outline map of the largest islands of Japan and locate the important cities.

REVIEW

1. Describe the physical features of China.
2. Explain the climate of China.
3. Of what parts does the Chinese Empire consist?
4. Tell about the Chinese people.
5. Tell about the Chinese who have come to America.
6. How many people are there in China?
7. What did the Chinese accomplish in ancient times?
8. Describe the Great Wall of China.
9. Tell about the Tartars who conquered the Chinese.

Street Scene, Wo So, China

10. What three religions are common in China?
11. What are some of the teachings of Confucianism?
12. Why have the Chinese been opposed to changes?
13. Why have Chinese workmen been opposed to the use of machinery?
14. Why have other nations become stronger than the Chinese?
15. For what special reason have the great commercial nations been interested in China?
16. What possessions have European nations gained in that country?
17. Tell about recent improvements in China.
18. Explain the system of education.
19. Tell about recent changes in education.
20. Describe the government of China.
21. State some of the methods of performing work in China.
22. Describe the homes of the Chinese people.
23. Tell about agriculture in China.

24. Tell about the Hoang River.
25. Tell about Chinese farming.
26. How is the land irrigated?
27. Describe the production of silk.
28. How do the people provide themselves with clothing?
29. Tell about the principal food of the Chinese people.
30. To what countries is much Chinese tea exported?
31. Explain how "brick tea" is prepared and sent to market.
32. Describe the province of Shantung.
33. Give an account of the opium traffic in China.
34. What is the Chinese government doing to prevent the use of opium?
35. Tell about the Grand Canal.
36. What are various advantages of the Chinese canals?
37. Why does China import coal?
38. How are firecrackers manufactured?
39. How is pottery made in China?

Chinese Mandarin and Family

40. Describe the city of Peking.
41. What is meant by the "integrity of China" and the "open door"?
42. Why are the Chinese disposed to be friendly to Americans?
43. What goods do we sell in China?
44. Describe the province of Tibet.
45. Tell about the Tibetans.
46. What are the industries of these people?
47. Describe eastern Turkestan.
48. Tell about Mongolia and its people.
49. What are the resources of Manchuria?

50. Tell about its location and climate.
51. Describe Indo-China.
52. Tell about the people and industries of Siam.
53. Tell about the city of Bangkok.
54. Describe French Indo-China.
55. Tell about the Malay States.
56. Of what do the Straits Settlements consist?
57. Why is Singapore a great commercial port?
58. How is pepper produced?
59. Describe the island of Hongkong.
60. Tell about the port of Victoria.
61. Of what does the Empire of Japan consist?
62. Tell about earthquakes in Japan.
63. In what respects is that country similar to the British Isles?
64. Tell about the island of Yezo.
65. Give a brief history of the Japanese.
66. How were they led to adopt improvements?
67. Tell about the density of the population of Japan.
68. Tell about the success of the Japanese in recent wars.
69. Give an account of the war with Russia.
70. Tell about some of the present customs in Japan.
71. Describe Japanese education.
72. Tell about the religions of Japan.
73. Tell about the fondness for nature among the Japanese.
74. How much do they produce from their small amount of land?
75. For what is Japanese silk especially used?
76. What are the uses of the lacquer tree?
77. Explain the industry of fishing in Japan.
78. What minerals are found in that country?
79. Tell about Japanese manufactures.
80. Describe the city of Tokio.
81. Why has Yokohama become an important port?
82. Explain the chief industry of Osaka.
83. What are the advantages of Nagasaki?
84. Tell about the island of Formosa.
85. How is camphor produced in Formosa?
86. Of what value is the island of Sakhalin?
87. Why is Korea called the "Hermit Nation"?
88. Describe the Koreans.
89. What is the relation of Korea to Japan?
90. What articles do we import from Japan?
91. What articles do we export to that country?

11. Africa

Africa is the largest of the continents except Asia. It is rich in sources of wealth, and large sections of it are agreeable and healthful, yet it has been the latest of all the continents to be fully explored by civilized people.

Although it borders upon the Mediterranean Sea, on which the ships of civilized nations have passed to and fro since ancient times, and though for centuries busy lines of commerce have passed around it to the south, sections of the interior have only very recently been visited by the white man. The explanation of this fact is found in the unusual difficulties to be encountered in entering and traveling across this continent.

Africa has no great chain of lofty mountains, like those in other continents. The high mountains are scattered in small groups, at long distances from one another. A large part of the land is a plateau, having a considerable elevation. Around the border, near the coast, there are ridges of hills and mountain groups. Inclosed within these, the southern part and portions of the northern part form a continuous tableland.

The lowlands are in the north, in the great river valleys of the central part, and along the borders of the plateau between the ranges of hills and the coast. On account of the high elevation near the coast, several of the rivers, instead of flowing directly toward the sea, make circuitous courses about the interior until they reach passages through the bordering ridges.

Since the equator passes only a little south of central

Africa, about two thirds of the continent is in the torrid zone, where twice in the year the sun at noon is directly overhead. Only the northern and southern parts are in the temperate zones. In sections of the central part that are but little elevated above sea level the climate is very warm. But we have learned that temperature depends upon elevation as well as upon latitude, and can readily understand that even near the equator on elevated plateaus it may be as comfortable as in the temperate zones.

In the equatorial belt of calms there is an abundant rainfall. In general, the climate here corresponds to that in the valley of the Amazon River, in South America. North and south of the equator are alternate periods of wet and dry weather as the belt of calms moves north and south with the changing seasons.

Farther south the southeast trade winds bring a supply of moisture, but so much of this falls among the hills and highlands of the east that regions in the west have an arid climate, and a section near the western coast is a barren desert. In the north the northeast trade winds, having passed over Europe and Asia, instead of over the ocean, are not very moist when they reach the coast of Africa. They are also warmed in their passage south, and are therefore more able to retain their moisture, and so pass over the level lowlands without producing much rain. This explains the existence of the Desert of Sahara.

Africa has been called the "Dark Continent," partly, perhaps, because it has so long been clothed in mystery, but also because it is the home of the Negro Race. Cau-

Relief Map of Africa

casian peoples have for many centuries occupied portions of north and northeast Africa, and in more recent times have established themselves in the southern part, but in the central sections the inhabitants are still mainly negroes. They belong to a great number of barbarous and semi-barbarous tribes, most of which are subject to

kings or chiefs, who are continually at war with one another. Millions of negroes, in times past, have been taken from central Africa as slaves, and their descendants are to be found in many countries where slavery has existed.

There are several special reasons for the slowness of the settlement and improvement of central Africa by white people. The first exploration of new lands is usually made by entering bays and rivers. The coast line of Africa is generally unbroken, and there are very few peninsulas along its borders; hence there is a want of harbors where exploring vessels might lie in safety and where colonies might be formed.

Most of the rivers contain waterfalls and cataracts in their passage from the plateaus and mountain ridges, and so are not navigable for great distances from the sea. On this account there has been no easy means of reaching the interior.

Although parts of the interior tableland are healthful, the strip of lowlands between the mountain ridges and the sea is very warm and damp. White people, not accustomed to such a climate, have often been attacked by deadly diseases before they could pass across to the higher land.

In addition to these difficulties there are hindrances similar to those that have prevented the settlement of the equatorial regions of South America, such as the dense forests, the wild animals, and the barbarous peoples.

At the present time conditions in Africa are changing. Other parts of the world have been so fully explored

EUROPE
ASIA
AFRICA
SAHARA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
Paris
Vienna
Rome
Madrid
Lisbon
Constantinople
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Strait of Gibraltar
Gibraltar
Algiers
Tunis
Tripoli
Sicily
Crete
Cyprus
Port Said
Suez Canal
Jerusalem
Euphrates R.
Tigris R.
Persian Gulf
Red Sea
Arabia
Mecca
Medina
Aden
Gulf of Aden
Barca
Alexandria
Cairo
Egypt
Mt. Sinai
Libyan Desert
Nile R.
Nubia
Abyssinia
Eritrea
Italian Somaliland
French Somali Coast
British Somaliland
Harar
Addis Ababa
Asuan
Wady Halfa
Ghadames
Tripoli
Fezzan
Tropic of Cancer
Taudeni
Timbuktu
Kawar
Tibesti Mts.
Senegal R.
Niger R.
Senegal
French West Africa
French Guinea
Sierra Leone
Monrovia
Liberia
Ivory Coast
Ashanti
Akkra
Sokoto
Kano
Kuka
L. Chad
Bahr-el-Ghazal
Sudan
El Fasher
Fashoda
Omdurman
Khartum
Anglo Egyptian
Nigeria
Calabar
Lagos
Cape Coast Castle
Gold Coast
Gulf of Guinea
Kamerun
Kamerun Mts.
Duala
Fernando Po I. (Span.)
Princes I. (Port.)
Spanish Guinea
French Equatorial Africa (French Congo)
Ubangi R.
Albert Nyanza
Rudolf L.
Uganda
British East Africa
Entebbe
Port Florence
Victoria Nyanza
Mt. Kenia
Nairobi
Ruwenzori Mt.
Stanley Falls
Belgian Congo
Equator
St. Thomas (Port)
Annobon I. (Span.)
Brazzaville
Stanley Pool
Congo R.
Loango
Boma
Leopoldville
Lulusburg
Matadi
Kilimanjaro
German East Africa
Tanganyika
Bagamoyo
Mombasa
Zanzibar (Brit.)
Dar-es-Salaam
Ascension Is. (Br.)
Loanda
Angola (Portuguese West Africa)
Rhodesia
Zambezi R.
Victoria Falls
Salisbury
Bulawayo
Nyassa L.
Shire R.
Mozambique
Majunga
Comoro Is. (Fr.)
C. Amber
Mozambique Channel
Madagascar
Tananarivo
Tamatave
St. Helena I. (Br.)
German South-West Africa
Windhoek
Bechuanaland
Kalahari
Walfisch Bay
Tropic of Capricorn (Br.)
Pretoria
Johannesburg
Kimberley
Bloemfontein
Orange R.
Lourenco Marquez
Delagoa Bay
Pietermaritzburg
Durban
Union of South Africa
Cape Town
Cape of Good Hope
Port Elizabeth
C. Aguilhas
C. St. Mary
Madeira Is. (Port.)
Canary Is. (Span.)
Rio de Oro
Morocco
Mogador
Tangier
Oran
Algeria
Tunis
Fez
Atlas Mts.
Riekra
Bona
Constantine
Sicily
Cyprus
Euphrates R.
Tigris R.
Persian Gulf
Red Sea
Arabia
Mecca
Medina
Aden
Gulf of Aden
Eritrea
Italian Somaliland
French Somali Coast
British Somaliland
Harar
Addis Ababa
Abyssinia
Asuan
Wady Halfa
Nubia
Nile R.
Libyan Desert
Tropic of Cancer
Taudeni
Timbuktu
Kawar
Tibesti Mts.
Senegal R.
Niger R.
Senegal
French West Africa
French Guinea
Sierra Leone
Monrovia
Liberia
Ivory Coast
Ashanti
Akkra
Sokoto
Kano
Kuka
L. Chad
Bahr-el-Ghazal
Sudan
El Fasher
Fashoda
Omdurman
Khartum
Anglo Egyptian
Nigeria
Calabar
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Cape Coast Castle
Gold Coast
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Lourenco Marquez
Delagoa Bay
Pietermaritzburg
Durban
Union of South Africa
Cape Town
Cape of Good Hope
Port Elizabeth
C. Aguilhas
C. St. Mary
AFRICA
0 500 1000
Scale of Statute Miles
Capitals: ⊙ Other Places: •
Caravan Routes: Railroads:
Explanation of Colors
Belgian
British
French
German
Italian
Portuguese
Spanish
Turkish
Independent
Union of South Africa
1 Cape Colony
2 Transvaal Colony
3 Orange River Colony
4 Natal
THE M.-N. WORKS
10° West 0° Longitude 10° East from 20° Greenwich 30° 40° 50°

and brought under the management of civilized nations, that attention is now being centered upon the Dark Continent. It contains so much that is desirable to the world that it can be no longer neglected. From recent investigations it is believed that there are in Africa five or six million square miles of land valuable for settlement or development, several hundred thousand square miles of coal beds, beds of iron ore several times as large as those in North America, very rich deposits of copper, and vast quantities of valuable lumber, besides the rich mines of gold and diamonds that are now in operation.

Railroads have already been constructed from the coast to some interior points. One of these, known as the Cape to Cairo Railroad, is to extend through the length of the continent, from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo, in northern Egypt. Within a few years there will probably be many railroad lines crossing the continent in different directions.

1. Name the bodies of water that surround Africa.
2. Name five large rivers of Africa.
3. Where are the Atlas Mountains?
4. Where is Mt. Kilimanjaro?
5. Where is the desert of Kalahari?
6. Name three capes on the African coast.
7. What large island southeast of Africa belongs to France?
8. Name two groups of islands off the northwestern coast of Africa, and state to what country each belongs.
9. Within what degrees of latitude does Africa lie?
10. About how far is it, in a direct line, from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo?
11. Make an outline map of Africa, and locate the largest lakes and rivers and the loftiest mountains.

12. Egypt

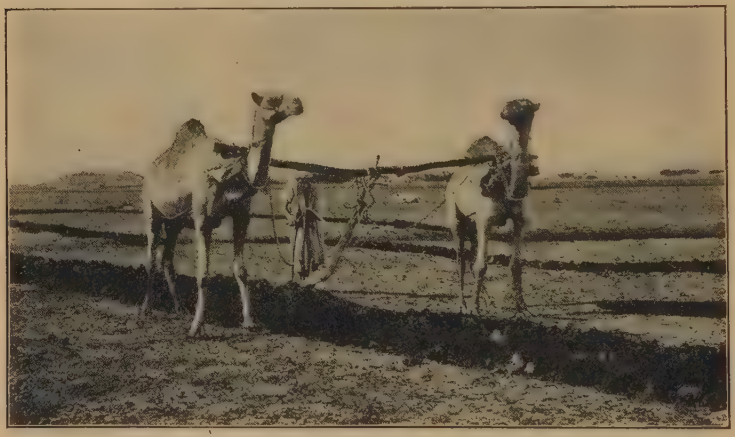
Thousands of years ago Egypt, in northeastern Africa, was the home of one of the most highly civilized peoples of the earth. The history of this country illustrates most forcibly the effect of natural surroundings upon the welfare of a people. Egypt is the "Gift of the

The Nile at Cairo

Nile." That river, in flowing across the desert, moistens a narrow strip of land and renders it suitable for human habitation. The country, or the inhabited part of it, is about one thousand miles long and only eight or ten miles wide.

Heavy rains that fall in the wet season of spring in the mountainous region near the equator, hundreds of miles south of Egypt, swell the sources of the Nile. The length of the river is so great that the lower part of its course

is not affected until June. After that it rises gradually until October. Then it is usually high enough to overflow its banks and cover its flood plain. Soon after this the water begins to fall, and uncovers the ground which it has thoroughly moistened. The season when the Nile approaches its highest point is a time of anxiety among the people of the entire country. Failure to overflow would mean drought and widespread disaster.



Camels plowing in the Valley of the Nile

Not only the water for moistening the land but also the soil itself is the gift of the Nile. During the rainy season a great amount of fertile soil is carried down from the hills of Abyssinia into the branch of the river called the Blue Nile, and much is carried through the entire length of the river to Egypt and the sea. A part of this soil is spread over the flood plain by the overflow of the river, and remains when the water recedes. The thin, rich layer serves as a fertilizer year after year.

From the accumulations of thousands of years the soil

of Egypt has reached a depth of many feet. The deposit of mud at the mouth of the river has formed a delta more than one hundred miles long. This is extended about eight feet farther into the sea every year. It was because this deposit at the mouth of the Nile had a triangular shape, resembling the Greek letter delta, that it received the name delta.

The Sphinx and Great Pyramid

The fertile soil left by the Nile and the water provided by its overflow have given the inhabitants of Egypt unusual advantages. At a time when the people of Europe were still barbarians, the Egyptians had advanced far in learning and in the practice of useful arts. They built many wonderful structures, some of which have been preserved until the present time. Among these are the Sphinx, the obelisks, and the great pyramids, which were

the tombs of kings. We should not forget that we ourselves have profited by the civilization of the Egyptians. The learning of the Greeks and the Romans, that has meant so much to us, was in part obtained from Egypt.

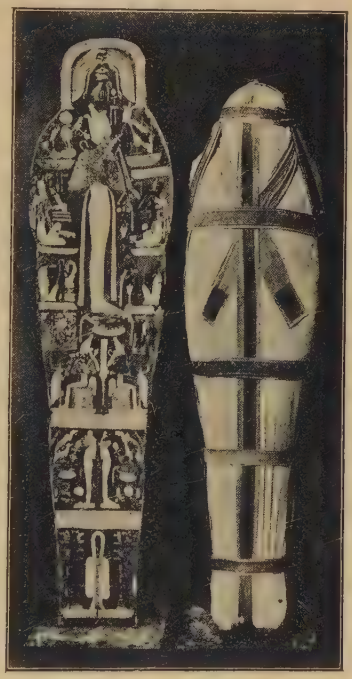
Hall of Columbus, Karnak

The ruins of the ancient city of Thebes are very wonderful. The Great Pyramid of Cheops is another marvelous sight. It is about seven hundred and fifty feet square at the base and four hundred and fifty feet high, and is built of great blocks of stone. It was erected more than three thousand years before the time of Christ. We are told that it required the work of one hundred thousand men for twenty years.

Among the ruins of the temple of Karnak are immense columns and blocks of stone, the raising of which must have required skill equal to that of modern engineers. The obelisks are tall, pointed monuments, hewn out of solid rock. They are covered with carving

in Egyptian characters giving the names of kings and great events in Egyptian history. One of these obelisks has been presented to the United States, and stands in Central Park in New York City.

The ancient Egyptians understood the art of embalming the bodies of their dead in such a way that the forms of some of these have been preserved until the present time; from these mummies and articles found in the tombs, we have learned much about this ancient people.



Mummy and Mummy Case

The entire area of the fertile land of Egypt is but little greater than that of the state of Massachusetts, but it supports a population of nearly ten million people. The present inhabitants are mostly descendants of the ancient Egyptians, together with negroes, Arabs, and mixed races.

Egypt is nominally subject to Turkey, but the ruler, called the Khedive, is practically independent of the Turkish government. The British, through their merchants and capitalists, have done much to improve the country. The Khedive is accustomed to follow the advice of British officials, who have practically gained control. Egypt is now

regarded as under the protection of the British, and is called a protectorate, or dependency, of Great Britain.

Because of the great fertility of the soil and the profit that comes from cultivating it when water is supplied, immense sums have been expended in the construction of irrigation works. These are both for the purpose of conveying water to parts of the desert that the over-

Copyright, 1903, by W. H. Rau.

The Dam at Assuan

flow of the river does not reach, and to supply water during the dry period when the Nile is low. Since the climate is warm throughout the winter, two or three crops a year can be secured by irrigation.

The greatest structure in connection with the irrigation work in Egypt is the dam across the Nile at Assuan, six hundred miles above Cairo. This dam was completed in 1902. It is more than a mile long and over one hundred feet high. When the river begins to fall, the dam holds back a lake one hundred and forty miles

long, and this water passes through as it is needed to supply irrigation canals for hundreds of miles below.

Another immense structure is the barrage near Cairo. This is a lower dam, built across the river to regulate the rise and fall of the tide in the irrigation of the land of the delta. In the barrage are gates that hold back the water at high tide, and prevent it from disturbing the uniform supply of the irrigating canals.

Irrigating, Sakieh, Egypt

Agriculture is, of course, the principal industry of Egypt, and the climate is such that a great variety of crops can be produced. Among these are Indian corn, wheat, rice, and a large amount of cotton and sugar cane. Egyptian cotton has very long and strong fibers, and is sold at a high price in the markets. Even the United States, in which "cotton is king," imports some Egyptian cotton for the manufacture of certain articles for which our own product is unsuitable. Date palms and orchards of other fruit trees are seen along the Nile.

Many domestic animals are raised in Egypt, including camels, a variety of buffaloes, sheep, goats, cattle, and horses.

The Egyptian peasants, called fellaheen, are an ignorant but industrious people. They still irrigate small plots of land by raising water from the Nile in buckets fastened to balanced poles, or by means of a small wheel turned by a donkey or buffalo or camel. Some of the habits of these people are about the same as those of their ancestors in the time of Moses.

Street in Cairo

Cairo is the largest city of Egypt. It is situated at the head of the delta of the Nile, and is the center of trade for the agricultural products of the narrow valley. It contains the palace of the Khedive and other interesting buildings. The Egyptians are mostly Mohammedans, and mosques and minarets are prominent in their cities. On account of

the agreeable climate in winter, Cairo is a popular resort for travelers.

Alexandria was formerly at one of the mouths of the Nile, but the extension of the delta has left the original part of the city at some distance from the sea. This once famous city was named for the emperor Alexander the Great, who conquered the Egyptians several centuries before the birth of Christ. Before the discovery

Camel Train leaving Cairo

of the ocean route to Asia around Cape Horn, Alexandria was a great center of trade. It was also the center of the learning of its time, and had a library containing the choicest works in the world. These were destroyed by the conquering Arabs, who believed that their Bible, the Koran, contained everything desirable to know. At present, Alexandria is an important commercial port and the terminus of many steamship lines.

1. The source of the Nile is Lake Victoria. How far is it from that lake to Cairo, in a direct line?

2. On which side of the equator is the source of the Nile?

3. Why is the Nile smaller at Cairo than several hundred miles south of that city?

4. Estimate the distance saved in going from London to Bombay by way of the Suez Canal, instead of around Cape Horn.

5. Why has the Suez Canal been an advantage to Alexandria?

6. What towns are at the extremities of the Suez Canal?

7. Much Egyptian cotton is used in Switzerland. Suggest steamboat and railway routes by which it may be carried to that country.

8. In what direction is Alexandria from Cairo?

9. Name a city of the United States that is in about the same latitude as Cairo.

10. Make a map of Egypt, showing the Nile River, the Suez Canal, and the cities and interesting localities.

Entrance to Suez Canal, Port Said

13. Northern Africa

Along the northern border of Africa, between the Mediterranean Sea and the desert, are four countries, Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli, in parts of which the climate and the conditions of life are very different from those in the desert on the south. Although rain is scanty in the eastern part of this section, the elevation of the Atlas Mountains gives the western part a desirable climate. The mountains cut off the hot winds

from the south, and cause rain from the winds that come from the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean.

Some of the present people of these countries are called Berbers. They are descendants of the original inhabitants, from whose name the four countries were once called the Barbary States. The Arabs finally con-

Arabs in Northern Africa

quered the Berbers, and are now the ruling class. Both Berbers and Arabs belong to the Caucasian Race, although the Arabs have a dark complexion.

The Berbers live mostly in mountainous districts, to which they were driven by the conquering Arabs. They dwell in permanent homes, in villages. They are a very industrious farming people, and raise many sheep and goats, besides various kinds of fruit.

Many of the Arabs live in tents outside the cities, and move their herds of animals from place to place. Others, known as Moors, live mostly in the cities and towns.

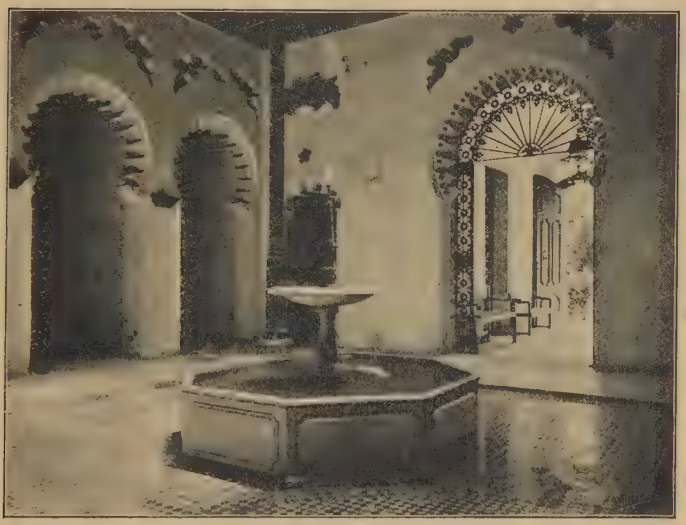
For many centuries these states were ruled by pirates,

who sent out vessels to capture foreign ships. They held the captured crews for ransom or sold them as slaves. Other nations for a long time paid tribute to these pirates to prevent them from interfering with commerce. In the early part of the last century the United States, Great Britain, and France put an end to the barbarous practice.

Women gathering Olives, Morocco

Morocco is the most valuable and important of these four countries. Very little has been known about that country until recently. Although, at the nearest point, it is only ten miles from southern Europe, and although it has a coast line of about thirteen hundred miles, along which the ships of all countries have passed for centuries, we have been almost as ignorant of it as if it had been situated in central Asia. This is chiefly because foreigners have not been welcome, and traveling has been dangerous.

Instead of being a barren desert region, as many people have supposed it to be, Morocco is for the most part a fertile country, and has a delightful climate. Its hills and mountains are covered with forests, and its valleys are very productive. The soil is suited to a great variety of agricultural products. The country now pro-



Court of House in Morocco

duces much corn and many figs and olives, and its pastures support herds of goats and other animals. Copper, iron, and other minerals are found. It is a country larger than France or Germany.

The government of Morocco was formerly very bad. It was an independent state ruled by a monarch called the Sultan, the management of whose government consisted in little more than the collecting of taxes. The people would bring to the Sultan herds of cattle, flocks

of sheep, or loads of grain, as a means of protecting themselves from being massacred by the government soldiers. The Sultan appropriated these goods to his own use, doing little or nothing for the people in return. Outside the cities there were no railroads or carriage roads. Goods were transported on the backs of donkeys or camels. In the want of any effective government

The Walls of Tangier

to prevent lawlessness, bandits frequently kidnapped persons of wealth or importance, carrying them away to the mountains and holding them for ransom. Such treatment of citizens of other countries caused those nations to interfere, and by a treaty between Great Britain and France in 1904 Morocco became a French protectorate. Since then the French have made great improvements, and other nations have rejoiced in the overthrow of the "last barbaric empire."

The long coast line of Morocco is generally unbroken, and it has been necessary to send passengers and goods ashore from steamers in small boats and in calm weather. The chief port is Tangier. We import goatskins from

Morocco through the port of Tangier, and send to that country cotton goods and kerosene.

Fez is a larger city than Tangier. It is the chief city of Morocco and the home of the Sultan. Among Mohammedans, Fez has long had a reputation on account of its great schools for the study of the Koran.

Harbor of Algiers

Algeria lost its independence on account of the practice of piracy. It is now a province of France. Algeria is larger than Morocco, but only the northern part is the equal of that country in respect to soil and climate. A strip along the coast, called the "Tell," has rich farms, orchards, and vineyards. In the southern part there are large tracts of desert.

The French have benefited Algeria by constructing good roads and railroads, and in many other ways. The harbor of the port of Algiers has been rendered safe by the protection of a breakwater. Algeria exports to Europe dates, wheat, cork, and alfa grass, or esparto

grass, which is used for making a coarse kind of paper. It also supplies the markets of Paris and other French cities with early vegetables.

Tunis is a protectorate of France. Although the native ruler, called the Bey, is permitted to continue in office, he has but little power. The industries and products of Tunis are similar to those of Algeria. It

Avenue de France, Tunis

produces some of the finest olive oil and dates in the world.

Tripoli is a province of Turkey. Its people are largely engaged in trade in ivory, ostrich feathers, and other articles, that are brought by caravans across the desert from the south.

1. Name states in the United States that are in about the same latitude as the countries of northern Africa.

2. Across which of the four countries do the Atlas Mountains extend?

3. Mogador is a small port of Morocco. How far from Tangier is it?

4. Beginning with Tangier, name in order the principal ports of northern Africa.

5. The French have built a railroad from the coast to Biskra, which is the present seat of government. How far from Algiers is Biskra?

6. Cork is sent from Algiers to Spain and Portugal. Name a port in each of those countries to which it may be sent.

7. Early vegetables are shipped to the cities of France by way of Marseilles. In what direction is that port from Algiers?

8. Oran is the trading port of the western part of Algeria. How far is it from Algiers?

9. Constantine is noted for the production of fine leather. In what direction is it from Algiers?

10. Make an outline map of northern Africa, showing the boundaries of the four countries and their chief towns.

Makers of Leather Goods, Tunis

14. The Desert of Sahara

Between the countries along the northern coast and the part of Africa that is affected by tropical rains is the great Desert of Sahara. This is about two thirds as large as the United States, and is the greatest region of continuous desert on the face of the earth. Over most of it rain never falls except in thundershowers, and these may not occur oftener than once in several years.

The name Sahara means "Desert Plain," but this desert is not so nearly a plain as is often supposed. The wind heaps up the sand in ridges that in some places resemble the billows of the ocean. In other places there are rocks instead of sand. Much of the desert sand has been worn from rocks as the wind has

View in the Desert of Sahara

blown particles across their surface. A range of mountains, in places more than a mile high, extends across the central part of the desert from northwest to southeast, but other parts are below the level of the sea.

It would be incorrect to suppose that the Sahara is entirely barren throughout the year. If it were, it could support no permanent inhabitants. In some parts rain falls in certain months, and wandering tribes of herdsmen drive their animals from one of these sections to another as the season changes.

The greatest benefits to both the permanent popula-

tion and travelers come from the oases. These are spots where underground water rises to the surface of its own accord or can be obtained by artesian wells or by pumping. The effect of this water upon the soil indicates that the desert is very rich in plant food and would yield abundantly if water could be supplied by irrigation.

An Oasis

The permanent population of the oases consists of Berbers, Arabs, and some Frenchmen and other Europeans, who are engaged in cultivating grain and fruits. Dates are a very important product. The date palm thrives where the air is dry and warm, provided its roots can find sufficient moisture. This tree grows to a height of from fifty to eighty feet, and has a cluster of long and broad leaves at the top. The dates hang on stems from the tops of the trees and look like great bunches of plums.

After they have become ripe and partly dried on the trees, they are gathered and sent by caravans to the seacoast or to some railroad center, where they are shipped to market. There are many varieties of dates.

Some are soft, while others are hard and dry. The dry varieties are the common food of both the men and the camels of the desert. The natives use the wood of the date palm for fuel and lumber, its leaves in making chairs, tables, and other articles, and its bark for weaving baskets.

Bands of roving people called Bedouins live on the desert in tents, and move their herds of animals from place to place. Besides these, groups of robbers, in times past, supported themselves by plundering the caravans of merchants and other travelers in the desert.

Date Palm

Not the least important of the desert dwellers are those who conduct the caravans which for hundreds of years have taken the place of railroads in the exchange of goods between the populous districts in the south and the peoples of other continents. The camels that make up the caravan trains are peculiarly adapted to desert regions because they can travel easily through the sand and can carry burdens for a long time without water. They also provide meat and milk for the desert population.

At certain points along the northern coast, particularly in Algeria, Tripoli, and Morocco, European goods are loaded upon camels and sent on their long jour-

ney to the south. Some caravan trains consist of thousands of camels and are accompanied by hundreds of armed men as a protection against robbers. They follow certain customary routes that lead from one oasis to another, where there are supplies of food and water. The journey is often extremely uncomfortable. In the clear, dry atmosphere the midday sun is very

Sand Storm in the Desert

oppressive, heating the sand and the rocks until they are painful to the touch. At night, on the other hand, the heat passes off into the air rapidly, and it often becomes very cold. Frequently storms of wind fill the air with sand and drive it with such force that travelers cannot proceed. Sometimes men and animals have been overcome by sand storms and buried out of sight.

A section of the desert, bordering on Egypt, is under British influence, but the greater portion is French territory. It is difficult to organize a good government for such a vast region, inhabited by small groups of people scattered at great distances, but the French have had

much success in securing order and affording protection from robbers. They are also building railroads to points in the interior. In a few years there will probably be enough railroads to accommodate most of the traffic across the desert, and many of the long caravan routes will be abandoned.

At the Border of the Libyan Desert

1. How far is it across the great desert?
2. The Libyan Desert is barren and of little value. Where is it?
3. What Spanish territory west of the Sahara borders on the Atlantic?
4. Ghadames is a caravan center. In what part of Tripoli is it?
5. Some caravans from Algeria go to the region of Lake Chad. How far is that lake from the port of Tripoli?
6. Caravans go from Algiers to Timbuktu, on the Niger River. In what direction is Timbuktu from Algiers?
7. Kano is a caravan center. What port on the Mediterranean is the terminus of the most direct route from that center?
8. Sokoto is the terminus of another route. In what direction is it from Kano?
9. There is a salt mine at Kawar. On what caravan route is it?
10. There is another valuable salt mine at Taudeni. On what caravan route is it situated?

15. The Sudan

The tropical region of central Africa, with its copious rains and dense forests, is in direct contrast with the barren wastes of the Sahara. A wide belt across the continent between these two regions is very different from either, and requires separate consideration. In this region there is rain during portions of the year, as the belt of calms and rain moves north and south. The rainfall is sufficient for farming, but not for the growth of large forests. For the most part there are grassy plains with scattered groves. Much of the land is high enough above sea level to have a comfortable climate.

Leopard

Giraffes

In some places there are many wild animals, including the elephant, rhinoceros, lion, leopard, buffalo, zebra, giraffe, and antelope.

This section of Africa is known as the Sudan. The name means "black," and was applied to this region because it was known to the world as the land of the black people. Other parts of Africa also are populated by the black race, but this section is more accessible to civilized people and so is more familiar to them.

Portions of the Sudan are more densely populated

than the forest regions farther south. This is because the Sudan can support a greater number of people.

This is the region to which the caravans take their loads of goods from the northern coast, and because of the contact with civilized people provided by the caravan trade many of the inhabitants have become partially civilized. They have gradually learned to use modern implements and articles of food and clothing and to

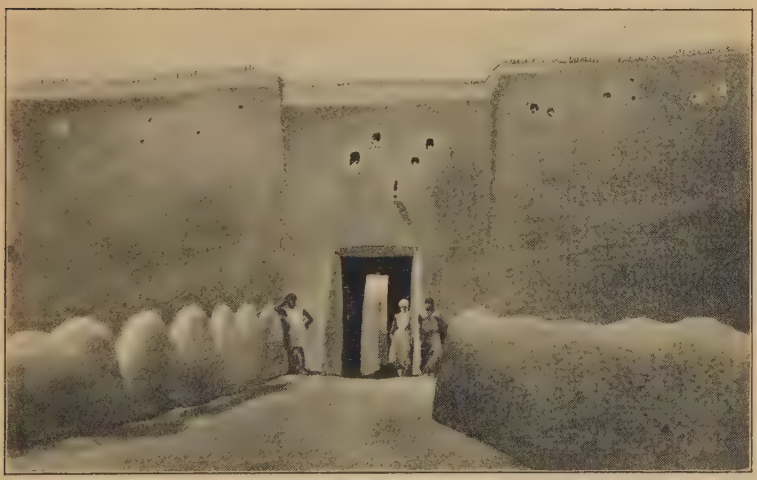
In the Sudan

prepare their own products for export to civilized countries. The exchange of goods has kept the caravans loaded in both directions, and will be sufficient to support future railroad lines.

Many of the people of the Sudan are farmers, and raise Indian corn, millet, fruits, and many domestic animals. Many also are hunters.

The homes of the people are chiefly small thatched huts grouped together in villages or cities, and surrounded by high walls.

The region of the Sudan may be divided into three parts, each containing a center of population and caravan trade. The most important section of the western, or French, Sudan consists of the valleys of the Niger and Senegal rivers. The eastern, or Egyptian, Sudan includes the upper valley of the Nile. In the interior the chief interests center about Lake Chad and northern Nigeria.



A Kano Gate

The chief industrial centers of the central Sudan are Kano, Kuka, and Sokoto. Kano is a city of about one hundred thousand inhabitants. It is surrounded by a wall fifteen miles long, in which there are thirteen gates. The inhabitants manufacture much cotton cloth. This they make in a crude way by hand. They color the cloth with indigo. They also make many leather goods and braid hats of straw. They have a large trade with merchants from many parts of northern Africa.

Kuka is also a walled city, composed of thousands of huts. The soil of the vicinity is very fertile, and there are farms and large plantations on which millet, wheat, and cotton are grown. In this region many elephants are killed for their ivory tusks, which are very valuable.

At such centers of trade caravans continually come and go for the purpose of buying, selling, or exchanging a variety of goods, including ivory, ostrich feathers,

Caravan entering Timbuktu

dates, sugar, baskets, tools, ornaments of ivory and silver, and blocks of salt from the Sahara mines.

The great trading center of western Africa is Timbuktu. It is situated near the Niger River, on which goods are easily distributed. It is also on the border of the Sahara, at a point convenient for caravans.

The region of the Sudan has not very definite limits, and is sometimes regarded as extending as far as the Gulf of Guinea and the Atlantic coast. Parts of this coast were long ago visited and explored by people of several of the leading nations, and hence it is divided

into many small countries, or colonies. Several sections were once named according to the goods that were obtained from the natives, and were known as the "Ivory Coast," the "Gold Coast," and the "Slave Coast."

Among these countries Liberia is the chief center of interest because it is practically an American colony. It was founded in the year 1821 by an association of American people. At that time it was felt that the

Natives in Liberia

slave trade was very unjust. There was a desire to return some of the negroes to their native country, and a large section of land was purchased for their benefit. This was in the time of President Monroe, after whom the capital, Monrovia, was named, and the country was called Liberia, which means "Land of the Free." It was hoped that the liberated slaves would be able to civilize the neighboring tribes.

The experiment, however, has not produced very great results. There are about fifty or sixty thousand

people along the coast who are civilized, or partly so. Among these are many descendants of those who returned from America. Their influence over the savage tribes of the interior has been slight, and they have had some difficulties in the management of their own government.

Nubian Boy riding Buffalo

There are towns and plantations along the coast. Among the chief products are palm nuts, or palm kernels, and palm oil. These nuts grow in great clusters upon the oil palm tree. They yield a great amount of yellow oil, from which the natives make a kind of butter called palm butter. In other countries the oil is used for making soap, candles, and artificial butter. A great amount of both nuts and oil is sent to European markets.

Coffee grows wild in Liberia, and might be very successfully cultivated if the people had sufficient energy. Most of the country is covered with dense forests, in which grow many rubber-producing trees.

Sierra Leone was set apart by the British as a refuge for slaves who had escaped from slave ships.

European nations have trading stations along the coast. Two of the most important of these are the British stations of Freetown, in Sierra Leone, and Lagos, on the coast of Nigeria. At Cape Verde the French have improved the port of Dakar. They have built large piers and docks in order to make it the terminus of railroads from the interior.

Embankment on the Nile and Palace Gates, Khartum

A large part of the territory known as the Egyptian Sudan is covered with desert plains. Since it belongs to Egypt, it is under the control of Great Britain.

Many of the inhabitants of Nubia are hunters. They kill elephants for their ivory and capture wild ostriches in order to obtain their feathers. Some of them also are farmers, raising on their land cotton, wheat, and sugar-cane.

Khartum, the principal city of Nubia, is an important center of caravan trade. It is now connected by rail-

road with Cairo and Alexandria and by water with important points in eastern Africa. It will be on the line of the great Cape to Cairo Railroad. The British took possession of this city in 1899, and since then both the city and the region around it have prospered. A large part of Khartum has been covered with substantial buildings in place of the native houses of sun-dried bricks.

Passenger Car on the Sudan Railroad

Omdurman, near Khartum, is a market for a kind of gum that is brought long distances by caravans and is used on postage stamps and envelopes.

East of the Egyptian, or British, Sudan is the country of Abyssinia, in whose mountains and table-lands are the sources of several of the tributaries of the Nile. A large part of this country has beautiful scenery and a healthful climate. The western portion is one of the most fertile sections of Africa. This fact is clearly indicated by the rich soil that the Nile carries down from Abyssinia and

deposits along its banks in Egypt. Where rain is not sufficient in Abyssinia there is usually plenty of water for irrigation. Among the mountains are valuable deposits of gold, silver, and other minerals.

Civilized nations have desired to gain control of Abyssinia. An Italian army once undertook to enter it, but was sorely defeated by the king and his soldiers.

A Home in Abyssinia

The natives call the country Ethiopia, a name that has been handed down from the ancient country of Ethiopia, which occupied a much larger territory. The king is introducing many improvements among his subjects, although they are still only partially civilized. The United States was the first country to enter into an agreement for trading with the Abyssinians, who dress mostly in cotton goods from America.

In such a favorable soil and climate many crops would thrive if the natives were inclined to cultivate

them. Some coffee is exported and sold as "Mocha" coffee. Ivory, silver, and gold are important products.

The country abounds in wild animals of various kinds. Among the most common are the elephant, lion, antelope, and gazelle.

Zebra and Mule Teams, Nairobi

1. About how far is it in a direct line from Lake Chad to Tripoli?
2. Which is the greater distance, from Tripoli to Kano, or from Algiers to Timbuktu?
3. El Fasher is a caravan center. In what part of the Sudan is it?
4. Name the sections of the African coast west of Kamerun that belong to Great Britain.
5. Name the sections that belong to France.
6. What sections belong to other countries?
7. Name all the sections of this coast in order, stating to what country each belongs.
8. What part of South America is in about the same latitude as Liberia?
9. Fashoda is a town of the Upper Nile region. In what direction is it from Khartum?
10. In what part of Abyssinia is the capital, Adis Abeba?
11. Eritrea belongs to Italy. Upon what part of Abyssinia does it border?
12. The people called the Somalis dwell east and southeast of Abyssinia. To what countries do the three parts of that region belong?

16. Central Africa

The equatorial belt of Africa, south of the Sudan, consists of the elevated and partly mountainous region called East Africa, and the lower and more nearly level basin of the Congo River in the west.

The Congo a Thousand Miles Inland

The Congo is one of the largest rivers of the world. It is more than three thousand miles long and is twenty miles wide at its mouth. The volume of water that flows from it is greater than that of any other river except the Amazon. Cataracts beginning one hundred and twenty miles above its mouth prevent navigation for two hundred and fifty miles above that point. Beyond the cataracts the river is navigable for a thousand miles, and on the Congo and its tributaries together the waterways open to navigation amount to more than ten thousand miles. All these rivers have been of great assistance in the exploration and development of the country.

In some parts of the Congo basin there are plains covered with tall grass, through which it is difficult to travel, but a large part of the region consists of vast forests. In the forests along the upper part of the river are trees from one hundred to two hundred feet tall. These grow so near together that their thick foliage shuts out the sunlight. They are usually bound to-

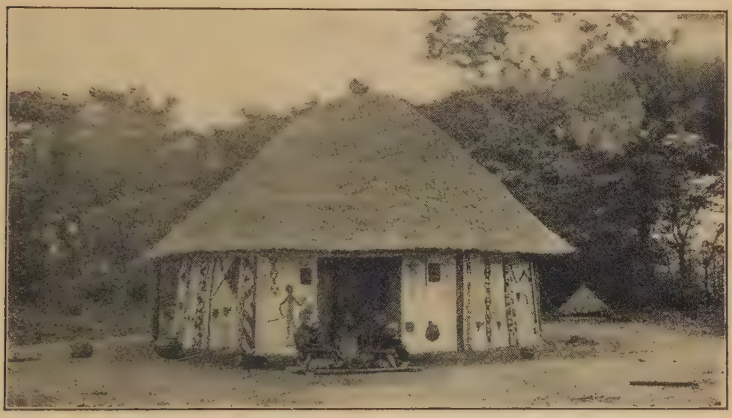
Congoese Chiefs curiously Dressed

gether by a great number of vines and creepers. The low undergrowth is so much entangled that it is almost impossible to pass through it. Among the blossoms of the trees are swarms of humming bees and richly colored butterflies.

In the depths of this forest region wild animals are not so abundant as they are in the more open country around its borders. Animals that feed upon grass are naturally found in regions where grass will grow, and animals like the lion and the tiger, that prey upon grass-eating animals, must live in the same regions.

The animal life of the dense forests consists mostly of reptiles, monkeys, birds, and various insects.

Several countries of Europe formerly laid claim to the Congo territory, but by agreement among the nations it was placed under the personal charge of King Leopold of Belgium. In the year 1885 the country was acknowledged as an independent state subject to the Belgian



Congo Chief's Hut in the Interior

king. In 1909 King Leopold gave up his personal sovereign rights in the Congo State to the country of Belgium, and it is now a Belgian province.

The Congo State is about one third as large as the United States and contains a population of about twenty million negroes. These consist of a great number of separate tribes, most of whom, a few years ago, were savages at war with one another.

The Belgians have made great changes in the Congo region. They have destroyed the slave trade formerly carried on by Arabs. They have established order

throughout the valley, and have caused millions of savages to abandon their barbarous practices. Many who but recently were quite uncivilized now hold responsible positions on steamboats and railroads.

There have been unpleasant reports that the officials of the Belgian government have been cruel to the Congo people. Probably these reports have been exaggerated,

Congoese Women working in Field

and are due in part to the difficulty that white people have in managing millions of half-savage natives, but the Belgians have doubtless thought too much of the profits to be gained from the country and too little of the welfare of the people.

The native tribes in the Congo valley generally live in small villages located in open places in the forests and surrounded by tall poles pointed at the tops. They often make clearings for their huts by building fires around large trees and thus killing them. They hunt with spears and bows and arrows. Some of them culti-

vate a little land and raise bananas, sweet potatoes, manioc, rice, millet, or Indian corn. Along the coast and at the stations, where they meet white people, they generally wear clothing, but in their homes in the interior they are almost naked.

In some sections there are tribes of small negroes called pygmies. These are believed to be in the lowest

Pygmies and their Huts

and most barbarous condition of all the inhabitants of Africa. Their homes are clusters of low huts in small clearings in the dense portions of the forests. They eat roots and wild honey and are expert hunters. They sometimes even succeed in killing elephants. They are not so extremely small as has been supposed. Their height is generally from four to five feet.

For the purpose of government the Congo State is divided into districts that are under the charge of Belgian commissioners. Each tribe has its chief, or king, who is subject to the authority of the commis-

sioner. Some of the remote tribes are not yet under Belgian rule. Probably slavery and cannibalism still exist among them, but these practices are fast disappearing.

The Congo valley, like the Amazon valley, has the production of rubber for its leading industry. Rubber is obtained in Africa from both trees and vines. The natives prepare it for the market, and then carry it on

A Successful Elephant Hunt

their heads long distances through the forests and tall grass to trading stations, where it is forwarded by boats or by railroads. Ivory is gathered and shipped in the same manner; also palm nuts and palm oil.

More than one half of all the ivory of the world comes from the tusks of the elephant and the teeth of the hippopotamus of the Congo valley. Most of the ivory is shipped to Antwerp and to London, where the finest is used for making billiard balls.

In this great region there are areas of fertile land that might yield large agricultural crops, but such a warm, moist climate is not attractive to white people, only a small number of whom now dwell there.

Boma is the capital, or seat of government, of the Congo State. Matadi is at the foot of the cataracts of the river. European steamers reach that point, and rail-

Bringing Rubber to a Trading Station

roads built around the cataracts make connection with Leopoldville, on a wide section of the river called Stanley Pool. That city is the center to which the trade of the valley comes by way of the Congo and its branches.

The region northwest of the Congo State and bordering on the Congo River is a part of the French possessions in Africa, and is called the French Congo, or French Equatorial Africa. In the forests of this region are found the chimpanzee and the gorilla. The latter is the largest variety of the ape family. It is a powerful animal, more human in appearance than most monkeys.

Both the French Congo and the German territory of

Kamerun adjoining it are occupied by uncivilized tribes and many wild animals. The French and the Germans are seeking to develop these colonies, but contact with civilization is still mostly confined to trading stations on the coast.

On account of the greater elevation of much of the eastern portion of central Africa, and its mountains and lakes, it is a region very different from the Congo basin.

Dancers in Eastern Congo Region

Great Britain owns much land here. The eastern part of her territory is called British East Africa, and the western portion the Uganda.

This great region contains grassy plains, as well as mountains and valleys, and supports a vast number of wild animals. In the swamps are the hippopotamus and the rhinoceros. Herds of large elephants move to and fro across the country. Great numbers of deer, antelopes, gazelles, and other small animals feed in the grassy open sections, and lions steal out from their re-

treats to prey upon them. Long-necked giraffes eat leaves and twigs from the trees. There are many buffaloes, zebras, and wild hogs, also leopards and hyenas. Ostriches are numerous in some sections. The African wildebeest, or gnu, found here is a strange animal. Its body resembles that of the horse, but its head is like that of the ox. The abundance of big game makes this the most attractive region in the world for huntsmen.

Natives of British East Africa

The natives of East Africa are similar to those of the forest regions of the western part, but in this more open country their condition is somewhat better. Many of them keep cattle and sheep, which they drive into the inclosures of their villages at night. They make much use of the banana plant. The fibers from the stalks are made into kinds of wickerwork, and the leaves are used for tablecloths. The people make a kind of soap from the sap, and from the fruit a drink resembling lemonade.

These natives, like those of other parts of Africa, are very fond of personal ornaments. The girls wear chains around their necks and ankles and wind wires around their limbs. Many boys wear sticks of wood thrust through great holes in their ears.

The Uganda has a healthful climate, attractive scenery, and fertile land. The long railroad route from the Cape to Cairo passes across it, and it is expected to become an important stock-raising country.

East African Adornment

German East Africa, farther south, is not so valuable territory as the British portion. It is about twice as large as Germany in Europe. The Germans are hastening to civilize the people and to introduce productive industries. They are establishing trading stations and plantations of coffee, cocoa, and cotton.

This eastern section of central Africa is the region of

the great mountains and lakes. Some of the mountain peaks, although very near the equator, are always covered with snow. Lake Victoria is, next to Lake Superior, the largest lake in the world.

Mombasa is the chief city and the capital of British East Africa. It is connected by railroad with Lake Victoria, and is the port through which goods from the Uganda and the interior are shipped to Europe.

Main Street in Mombasa

Zanzibar, on Zanzibar Island, is under the rule of a sultan, but is subject to Great Britain. It is one of the chief trading centers of the eastern coast of Africa.

1. How far is Matadi from Boma?
2. In what direction is Leopoldville from Matadi?
3. Loango is a trading station of the French Congo. How far is it from the mouth of the Congo?
4. Where are the Kamerun Mountains?
5. Nairobi, on the railroad from Mombasa, is a British military station. How far is it from Mombasa?
6. What is the name of the port on Lake Victoria at the terminus of the railroad from Mombasa?
7. Name the lofty mountains of this region that are near the equator.

8. On which side of the equator is the greater part of Lake Victoria?

9. How long is Lake Tanganyika?

10. What two towns are on the coast near the island of Zanzibar?

11. Sketch a map of the central portion of Africa, showing the boundaries of the countries and the most important mountains, lakes, rivers, and towns.

Mission School in Central Africa

17. Southern Africa

In passing to the southern part of Africa we come to a region where favorable conditions of climate and soil have caused the white man to settle. Except along the eastern coast there is not sufficient rainfall to support the growth of such dense forests as have prevented the settlement of other regions. White settlers have been attracted by the large extent of open country, as they have been attracted to the plains of Argentina, in South America. The climate also has been an inducement. In a region no farther from the equator it would ordinarily be very warm, but the elevation of the great table-land renders the climate temperate.

The climate of southern Africa, however, is not altogether favorable to tillers of the soil. Winds from the east bring an abundant supply of moisture to the mountainous regions near the coast, but the great extent of country beyond is generally arid, and in the western

Boers on Trek in South Africa

part of the continent is a barren desert. Yet the region is healthful, and a large part yields grass enough for the industry of grazing.

Two classes of Europeans have had most to do with the development of southern Africa. They are the Dutch, who have given their attention chiefly to farming and herding, and the English, who have been the managers of commercial enterprises.

Long ago the Dutch made a settlement at the southern extremity of the continent, in what is now Cape Colony. Troubles afterward arose with English people, who also settled there, and the colony came into the posses-

sion of Great Britain. The neighboring smaller colony of Natal, which had been settled by the Dutch, also became British territory. After this many Dutch, called Boers, emigrated and established the Orange Free State, now known as the Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal Republic, or the Transvaal Colony.

Johannesburg

At a later time troubles again rose between the Boers and the British. Great numbers of Englishmen and other foreigners had come to the colonies, and these held the greater part of the wealth of the country, but the descendants of the Dutch were still the ruling class and were not disposed to give to others a share in the government. These conditions led to a great war, at the close of which, in the year 1900, all the colonies were brought under British control.

This country, with the adjoining British possessions farther north, is known as British South Africa. It comprises the best portions of the southern part of the continent.

The people of the colonies now live together peacefully.

In 1909 they were organized under a new constitution, which unites them in one government somewhat like that of the Dominion of Canada. The country is now properly called the Union of South Africa, and the colonies of which it consists are called provinces.

Most of the dark-skinned natives of southern Africa

Kaffir Family and Kraal

belong to three distinct classes, called Kaffirs, Bushmen, and Hottentots. The Bushmen and Hottentots are small and inferior people, but the Kaffirs, some of whom are called Zulus, are strong and intelligent. Many of them are employed in the industries of the white man.

Wild animals have been a disadvantage to settlers on the frontiers, but as settlement has increased these have been exterminated or driven away.

The lowlands and slopes near the eastern and southern coasts are suited to agriculture and produce a large amount of various crops. Choice fruit is shipped to the London market in midwinter.

A great part of the land, however, is used for grazing. On the open table-land, called the veldt, are vast regions where grass grows luxuriantly during the rainy season, and after becoming dry continues to furnish food for live stock. Boer herdsmen there raise large numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats.

There are also many ostrich farms in South Africa. Ostrich feathers were once obtained wholly from the

Ostriches in South Africa

wild ostriches killed in the Sudan and in South Africa, but it has been found profitable to domesticate ostriches and raise flocks of them, in order to pluck the feathers at regular intervals. From the tail and wings of an ostrich are plucked as many as a pound of feathers a year, and these are sold at very high prices.

South Africa exports immense quantities of wool, hides, feathers, and mohair, which is the hair of the Angora goat. It imports many articles from other countries. The United States sends to South Africa

millions of dollars worth of flour, machinery, hardware, agricultural implements, lumber, and other articles.

In the year 1836 some Boers settled in the region where the city of Johannesburg now is, and another band at the same time emigrated to the vicinity of the city of Kimberley. It was afterward found that one of these companies had settled upon "forty miles of gold," and the other upon "one hundred acres of diamonds."

Wool and Cattle Market, Johannesburg

The richest gold field in the world was discovered in 1884 in a ridge of hills near Johannesburg. In some years more gold has been taken from this field than from all the mines of the United States. Many native Kaffirs work in the gold mines, and many thousand Chinamen have been brought into the country for the purpose.

In 1867 a traveler in the veldt was presented with some beautiful pebbles by a farmer, who had found them along the banks of a river. The traveler afterward discovered that one of these pebbles was a very valuable diamond. This incident led to a long search that re-

sulted in the discovery of mines from which most of the diamonds of the world have since been obtained.

Thousands of laborers, mostly native Africans, work underground in the mines, blasting out the soft rock, or "blue ground," that contains the diamonds. After this rock has been brought to the surface and exposed to the air for several months, it softens, and then washing ma-

Diamond Mine, Kimberley

chines separate the fine clay, leaving only coarse sand and gravel, with diamonds scattered through the mass. Then this matter passes over a "diamond sorter," which is a table covered with tallow. Diamonds have a tendency to stick to a greasy substance, and since they are so heavy, they settle to the bottom and remain in the tallow, while the sand and gravel are shaken off. The diamonds were formerly picked out of the gravel by hand, but it has been found that this machine is much more reliable than the human eye.

Laborers in the diamond mines live, with their families, in large inclosures called "compounds." These are

surrounded by high fences to prevent the theft that might occur if the laborers were to come and go at will. In the compounds are all necessary conveniences and provisions for comfort, including swimming pools, hospitals for the sick, and even churches. When laborers enter, they agree to remain for a certain time, and many remain voluntarily for several years.

After Work is Over, Diamond Mine Compound

Aside from the gold mines and the diamonds, the development of South Africa has only begun. There are as yet but few railroads, and products are usually drawn long distances by slow teams of oxen. One disadvantage is the want of good harbors along the coast. The best harbor is at the Portuguese city of Lourenço Marquez, in Delagoa Bay. This is a nearer outlet for the goods of the Transvaal than are the English ports of Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, on the southern coast.

The greatest natural wonder of South Africa is the Victoria Falls of the Zambezi River. The width of the

falls is more than a mile, and the height nearly three hundred and fifty feet. Below the falls the river runs through a deep gorge for forty-five miles. The Cape to Cairo Railroad crosses the gorge within sight of the falls, and it is believed that a portion of the vast water

Victoria Falls

power will at some time be used to drive the trains. The bridge, four hundred and twenty feet above the water, is the highest in the world.

The small country of Natal has been called the "garden colony of Great Britain." It is a well-watered and beautiful region covered with vegetation, and produces a great variety of crops. Durban, its seaport, is a popular watering place. It is frequented by European tourists during the winter season, which lasts from May to August.

Portugal at one time claimed nearly all of Africa. It

still holds the region named Mozambique, or Portuguese East Africa, and Angola, or Portuguese West Africa. These have been but little explored and developed, and are considered of slight value.

German Southwest Africa is largely a desert of little account. The port of Walfisch Bay, on the coast, belongs to Great Britain.

West Street, Durban

The large island of Madagascar is under the control of the French. It has a mixed population of negroes, Malays, and Arabs. It contains valuable forests, from which lumber and rubber are obtained. It produces coffee and many cattle.

1. Compare the latitude of Cape Horn with that of the Cape of Good Hope.
2. Compare the latitude of Cape Horn with that of Alexandria.
3. Where is Cape Agulhas?
4. Name all the divisions of the British possessions of South Africa.
5. Pietermaritzburg was once the capital of Natal. How far is it from Durban?
6. Bloemfontein was the capital of the Orange Free State. In what direction is it from Durban?

7. Pretoria, the former capital of the Transvaal Republic, is now the executive capital of the Union of South Africa. How far is it from Delagoa Bay?

8. Salisbury and Bulowayo are thriving towns. In what section of South Africa are they?

9. In what direction is Johannesburg from Kimberley?

10. Sketch a map of the part of Africa south of the Congo State and German East Africa, showing the boundaries of the countries and the principal rivers and cities.

Government Building, Pretoria

REVIEW

1. Describe the physical features of Africa.
2. Explain the climate of Africa.
3. Explain the cause of the Desert of Sahara.
4. In what parts of the continent have Caucasian peoples lived?
5. Tell about the people of central Africa.
6. How has the unbroken coast line of Africa prevented settlement by white people?
7. Why has it been difficult to reach the interior by way of the rivers?
8. How has the climate along the coast been a hindrance?
9. Tell about the natural resources of Africa.
10. Tell about the railroads.
11. Give two reasons for calling Egypt the "Gift of the Nile."
12. State the seasons of the year in which the Nile rises and falls.

13. From what country is much of the soil of Egypt brought by the Nile?
14. Why was the deposit at the mouth of the Nile called a delta?
15. Give an account of the ancient Egyptians.
16. Describe the Great Pyramid.
17. What were the obelisks?
18. What are the mummies?
19. Tell about the present inhabitants of the country.
20. Explain the government of Egypt.
21. Tell about the irrigation works of Egypt.
22. Describe the Assuan dam.

Barrage of Nile near Cairo

23. Describe the barrage near Cairo.
24. What are some of the products of Egypt?
25. What are some of the habits of Egyptian peasants?
26. Describe the city of Cairo.
27. Give a brief history of the city of Alexandria.
28. Why has northwestern Africa a desirable climate?
29. Who are the Berbers, and how do they live?
30. Where do the Arabs and the Moors live?
31. Give an account of the Barbary pirates.
32. Why has but little been known about Morocco?
33. Describe Morocco.
34. What are some of its products?
35. What kind of government did Morocco have formerly?
36. How did that country become a French protectorate?
37. Tell about the port of Tangier.
38. Tell about the city of Fez.
39. Describe the country of Algeria.
40. What improvements have the French made in Algeria?
41. What articles are exported from Algeria?
42. Tell about Tunis.
43. What is the chief occupation of the people of Tripoli?
44. How large is the Desert of Sahara?

45. Describe the surface of the desert.
46. Tell about the herdsmen on the desert.
47. What are the oases?
48. Who are the inhabitants of the oases, and what is their occupation?
49. Describe the date palm.
50. For what different purposes is the date palm useful?

An Arab Village

51. What other people have dwelt upon the desert besides the inhabitants of the oases?
52. Why are camels adapted to desert regions?
53. Describe the journey of a caravan across the desert.
54. What improvements have the French made in the Sahara?
55. What section of Africa is called the Sudan?
56. Describe the Sudan.
57. Why have the inhabitants become partially civilized?
58. Describe the homes and occupations of these people.
59. What are the three divisions of the Sudan?
60. What are the chief industrial cities of the central Sudan?
61. Tell about the city of Kano and its inhabitants.
62. Describe Kuka and its vicinity.
63. Why has Timbuktu a favorable location for trade?
64. Tell about the regions along the coast of the Gulf of Guinea.
65. Give the history of the country of Liberia.
66. Tell about the people of Liberia.
67. Tell about palm nuts and palm oil.
68. State how the colony of Sierra Leone was founded.
69. Name several trading stations along the coast.
70. Tell about the inhabitants of Nubia.
71. Describe the city of Khartum.
72. For what is Omdurman a great market?
73. Describe the country of Abyssinia.
74. Tell about the inhabitants of Abyssinia.

75. What are some of the products of that country?
76. What are some of the wild animals of Abyssinia?
77. Of what two parts does the equatorial belt of Africa consist?
78. Describe the Congo River.
79. Describe the Congo basin.
80. Why are not large wild animals abundant in this region?
81. What animals are found in these forests?
82. Give the history of the government of the Congo State.

Zulu Woman weaving Mat

83. Who are the inhabitants of the Congo valley?
84. What improvements have the Belgians made?
85. Tell about the homes and the occupations of the Congo natives.
86. Tell about the pygmies.
87. Explain the government of the country.
88. How is rubber obtained in the Congo State?
89. Tell about the ivory industry.
90. Explain the locations of the three principal cities of the country.
91. What animals are found in the French Congo?
92. Tell about the inhabitants of the French Congo and Kamerun.
93. Why is the eastern portion of central Africa very different from the Congo valley?
94. Tell about the animals of British East Africa and the Uganda.
95. How do the natives of East Africa live?
96. What uses do they make of the banana plant?
97. What are some of the habits of these natives?
98. Describe the Uganda.
99. Describe German East Africa.

100. Tell about the mountains and lakes of East Africa.
101. Describe Mombasa.
102. Tell about Zenegambia.
103. Give reasons why white people have settled in southern Africa.
104. Explain the climate of southern Africa.
105. What European peoples have developed southern Africa?
106. Give a brief history of the English and the Dutch in South Africa.
107. Explain the present government of South Africa.

Cape Town and Table Mountain, Cape Colony

108. Tell about the natives.
109. What part of the country is suitable for agriculture?
110. Describe the veldt.
111. Explain ostrich farming.
112. What are some of the exports of South Africa?
113. What articles does the United States send to that country?
114. Tell about the gold mines of South Africa.
115. How were diamonds discovered there?
116. Explain how diamonds are obtained.
117. Tell about the laborers in the diamond mines.
118. What are the best harbors of southern Africa?
119. Describe Victoria Falls.
120. Tell about the province of Natal.
121. What territory does Portugal possess in southern Africa?
122. Describe the island of Madagascar.

18. Australia

Australia is about as large as the United States without Alaska. This continent has a comparatively level interior which gradually rises to a rim of hills and mountains that extend around a large part of the coast. The highest mountains are near the eastern coast.

The climate is tropical in the northern part, but temperate in the southern section, as we should readily judge from the parallels of latitude between which it lies. The greater part of the territory is very dry, but the southeast trade winds bring an abundance of rain to the highlands of the east, and these are covered with forests. There are forests also in the tropical northern section to which the monsoons bring much rain. Parts of the southern coast and the island of Tasmania are so far south that they are supplied with moisture by prevailing westerly winds.

An Australian Savage

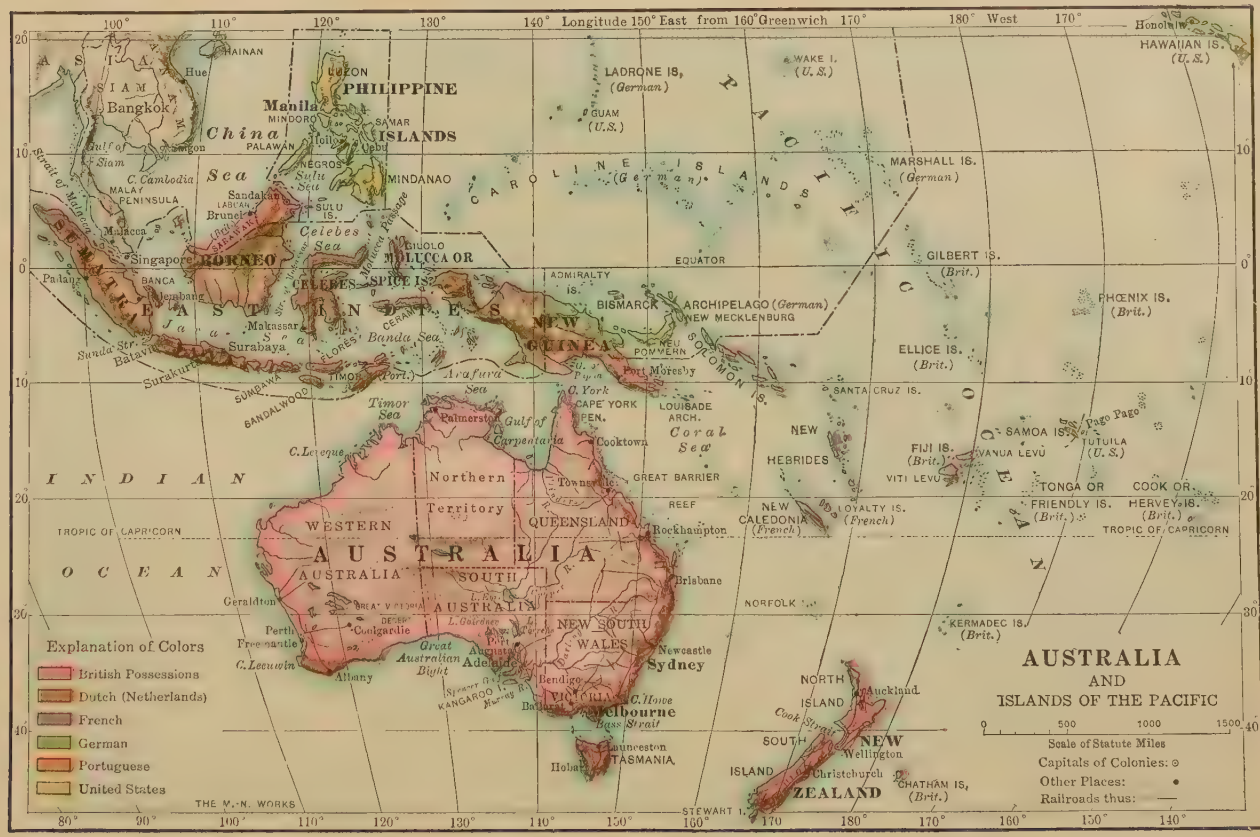
West of the eastern highland section, which has rain enough for forests and for agriculture, is a region generally covered with grass, that springs up in the rainy season. Farther west is a drier section, called "The Bush." On this there is a growth of peculiar plants

that are able to live in a climate too dry for other vegetation. The western part of the continent, with the exception of certain narrow regions along the coast, is a barren desert, parts of which have never been explored.

There are many things of peculiar interest in Australia. Some of the plants and animals are different from those in other parts of the world. Grasses grow and mature very quickly in the short rainy season, and plants in the arid regions turn the edges of their foliage toward the sun to prevent the evaporation of moisture.

Eucalyptus Trees

Australia has many peculiar trees. The foliage of the grass tree looks like a great tuft of grass. The bottle tree has a trunk in the form of a bottle. The most common forest tree, however, is the eucalyptus, of which there are many varieties. The eucalyptus is an evergreen tree, with drooping leaves. The outer bark of some varieties cleaves off, like that of the grapevine, and falls to the ground. Some varieties grow rapidly and reach enormous size. They are even larger than the Big Trees of California, and are believed to be the largest trees in the world. They have


AUSTRALIA
AND
ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC
Explanation of Colors
British Possessions
Dutch (Netherlands)
French
German
Portuguese
United States
Scale of Statute Miles
Capitals of Colonies:
Other Places:
Railroads thus:
Longitude 150° East from 160° Greenwich
INDIAN OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Manila
Bangkok
Singapore
BORNEO
CELEBES
MOLUCCA OR SPICE IS.
NEW GUINEA
Port Moresby
Palmerston
Cooktown
Townsville
Rockhampton
Brisbane
Perth
Fremantle
Geraldton
Coolgardie
Albany
Adelaide
Melbourne
Sydney
Newcastle
Bendigo
Ballarat
Launceston
TASMANIA
Hobart
Auckland
Wellington
Christchurch
Northern Territory
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
QUEENSLAND
NEW SOUTH WALES
VICTORIA
NORTH ISLAND
SOUTH ISLAND
GREAT BARRIER REEF
Coral Sea
Timor Sea
Arafura Sea
Celebes Sea
Banda Sea
Java Sea
Sulu Sea
Gulf of Carpentaria
Great Australian Bight
Cook Strait
Bass Strait
Torres Strait
Strait of Malacca
Sunda Str.
Surakurta
Batavia
Surabaya
Makassar
Malacca
Brunei
Sandakan
Hue
HAINAN
LUZON
MINDORO
PALAWAN
SAMAR
LEYTE
MINDANAO
NEGROS
SULU IS.
CELEBES
GILOLO
BANCA
BILLITON
SUMBAWA
TIMOR
FLORES
SUMBAWANG
BANDJERMASSING
SOLOR
BALI
LOMBOK
MALAY PENINSULA
SIAM
C. Cambodia
Gulf of Siam
Gulf of Tonquin
LADRONE IS. (German)
GUAM (U.S.)
WAKE I. (U.S.)
HAWAIIAN IS. (U.S.)
MARSHALL IS. (German)
CAROLINE ISLANDS (German)
GILBERT IS. (Brit.)
PHŒNIX IS. (Brit.)
ELLICE IS. (Brit.)
SANTA CRUZ IS.
NEW HEBRIDES
FIJI IS. (Brit.)
VITI LEVU
VANUA LEVU
SAMOA IS.
Pago Pago
TUTUILA (U.S.)
TONGA OR FRIENDLY IS. (Brit.)
COOK OR HERVEY IS. (Brit.)
NEW CALEDONIA (French)
LOYALTY IS. (French)
NORFOLK
KERMADEC IS. (Brit.)
CHATHAM IS. (Brit.)
STEWART I.
ADMIRALTY IS.
BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO (German)
NEW MECKLENBURG
NEU POMMERN
SOLOMON IS.
LOUISIADE ARCH.
EQUATOR
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
Honolulu
Hilo
Laysan I.
Necker I.
Gardner I.
Maro Reef
Lisianski I.
Pearl and Hermes Reef
Midway Is.
Ocean I.
Fanning I.
Christmas I.
Washington I.
Palmyra I.
Jarvis I.
Howland I.
Baker I.
Phœnix Is.
Enderbury I.
Hull I.
Sydney I.
Malden I.
Starbuck I.
Flint I.
Vostok I.
Caroline I.
Ocean I.
Strawberry I.
Danger Is.
Penrhyn I.
Manihiki Is.
Rakahanga I.
Suwarrow I.
Pukapuka I.
Nassau I.
Palmerston I.
Niue I.
Savage I.
Hervey Is.
Aitutaki I.
Manuai I.
Rarotonga I.
Mangaia I.
Oparo I.
Tubuai I.
Rapa I.
Raivavai I.
Tupuai I.
Rimatara I.
Rurutu I.
Tahiti
Moorea I.
Maiao I.
Tetuaroa I.
Mehetia I.
Tuamotu Archipelago
Gambier Is.
Pitcairn I.
Ducie I.
Oeno I.
Easter I.
Sala-y-Gomez I.
Juan Fernandez Is.
Masafuera I.
Mocha I.
Santa Maria I.
Arauco
Valparaiso
Concepcion
Talcahuano
Coronel
Lebu
Valdivia
Corral
Ancud
Chiloe I.
Guafo I.
Taitao Pen.
Evangelistas I.
Wellington Chan.
Gulf of Penas
Gulf of Trinidad
Gulf of Peñas
Gulf of Corcovado
Gulf of Ancud
Gulf of Reloncavi
Gulf of Corcovado

been known to reach a height of over four hundred feet. Eucalyptus trees are valuable for lumber and have been introduced into various parts of the world where the climate is similar to that in their native region.

In Australia there are more than one hundred varieties of a class of animals called marsupials. The kangaroo is the largest of these. It carries its young in a pouch and travels swiftly by long leaps. There are many other peculiar animals, and also a great variety of large and small birds. The emu is a bird nearly as large as the ostrich. Wild animals are so numerous that many of them are hunted and killed in order to save the grass for sheep and cattle.

Kangaroo

For a long time Australia was supposed to be a barren country of little importance, and sailors passed it by without attempting to explore it or even claim it. At length, in 1771, the English navigator Captain Cook landed on the fertile southeastern coast and took possession of the country for England.

When the white people began to make settlements, they found the continent sparsely inhabited by dark-skinned savages, who lived by hunting with crude weapons. These Australian aborigines are of a very low

order of intelligence. They do not seem capable or desirous of much civilization. In some sections small numbers of these natives still live in huts or tents made of bark, and hunt with spears after the manner of their savage ancestors.

Gold was discovered in Australia soon after it was found in California, and the number of settlers then rapidly increased. The first rush was to the vicinity of Melbourne, and from that center the white population gradually extended over the desirable parts of the continent. The several settlements were organized into separate colonies under the control of governors sent from England. In 1901 the provinces, or states, were united to form the Commonwealth of Australia, with a government similar to that of Canada. Australia has self-government, but is a part of the British Empire.

Emu

The neighboring island of Tasmania is a province of the Commonwealth of Australia. It is well-watered and beautiful, and has many forest-clad mountains with lakes among them. It somewhat resembles Switzerland, and is a favorite pleasure resort for Australians. It has many valuable sheep ranches and fruit orchards.

In those portions of the Australian border that receive a supply of rain, particularly in the eastern and southern parts, agriculture is successful, and various

crops are raised. In the warm climate of the northern coast oranges, bananas, and other semi-tropical fruits are produced. Cotton, corn, and sugar cane grow in the northeast. Wheat and grapes are abundant in the southeast. The three eastern provinces are rich in farms, forests, pasture lands, and mines.

On account of the arid climate that prevails over a very large part of the continent, stock raising is the most

Australian Sheep

important industry. Cattle will thrive in a warmer and moister climate than sheep, and many are raised in the agricultural districts and in the sections immediately west of them. Queensland is especially noted for its fine cattle.

The drier plains farther west are almost exclusively occupied by great sheep ranches. On many single ranches there are more than one hundred thousand sheep. In all, there are more than one hundred million sheep in Australia. Sheep thrive in a climate that is not very hot or moist, and are profitably raised where land is cheap and where they can live upon grass

throughout the year, without the expense of shelter. Such conditions exist in the western part of the United States and in Argentina, as well as in Australia.

Since Australia is peculiarly adapted to the herding of sheep, it is the leading wool-producing country of the world. The business there is very carefully managed. The land is generally fenced into separate ranches, or "runs," in order that each herder may give his own

Wool Teams in Australia

sheep proper care. In places distant from rivers, or where the rivers are dry during a part of the year, it is often difficult to secure water for so many sheep. In such places the herders dig artesian wells that are kept flowing by the pressure of underground springs.

Special varieties of sheep have been introduced, and these have been improved by careful selection. On account of this, and other favorable conditions, Australian wool is regarded as equal to the finest in the markets. There is so much wool to be handled in the country that special railroads have been built and steamboat lines have been established on the rivers

for the purpose of carrying it to the coast, where it is shipped away on ocean vessels.

A large amount of Australian mutton and beef is frozen and sent in steamships to England. Dairying is an important industry in Victoria, a province that exports much butter to Great Britain and other countries.

Gold Mines at Bendigo

Australia is one of the chief gold-producing countries in the world. More or less gold has been found in every one of its states. Especially valuable deposits have been discovered in the barren desert of the western part. Communication between the mines and the western coast is by caravans of camels.

Beds of coal along the coast near the city of Sydney are the source of supply for many steamships that frequent that part of the ocean. Near these coal fields is a supply of iron ore and limestone. This will be of great use in the development of the country. There are also

mines of copper, silver, and tin, in the mountains of the east. The greatest supply of tin is found in Tasmania.

Some articles, such as clothing, boots and shoes, and lumber, are manufactured for home use, but most of the raw products are shipped away and manufactured articles imported in return. Naturally a great part of the trade is with Great Britain, the mother country.

A Street in Sydney

On account of the rapid development of Australia and the enterprising spirit of its people, the cities have grown very rapidly. They contain broad streets, fine buildings, and such improvements as European and American cities have. They are chiefly on harbors along the coast. This is because the greater part of the inhabitants live near the coast, and the industries occasion much commerce. Railroads connect the cities with the farming and ranching districts.

Melbourne and Sydney rank among the greatest sea-

ports in the British Empire. Sydney is the oldest city in the country. It is on a large harbor that is protected from winds and waves by surrounding hills.

1. Between what degrees of latitude does Australia lie?
2. On what oceans does it border?
3. Commencing in the northeast, and omitting Northern Territory, name in order all the provinces of Australia.
4. The Great Barrier Reef is the longest range of coral reefs in the world. Near what part of Australia is it?
5. Pearl oysters are found in the waters near the Great Barrier Reef. Name waters in other parts of the world in which they are obtained.
6. What season is it at the present time in Australia?
7. In what direction do vessels probably sail when they leave Australia for England?
8. Why do sailing vessels usually go around the Cape of Good Hope, while steamships go through the Suez Canal?
9. On what waters would a vessel probably sail in carrying a load of tin from Hobart to Liverpool?
10. Name the most important city of each of the Australian provinces.
11. Perth, the chief city of West Australia, is a starting point for caravans that go to the gold fields of the desert. Near what part of the coast is Perth?
12. Ballarat and Bendigo were formerly mining centers, and have become large towns. In what province are they?
13. Make a map of Australia, showing the boundaries of the provinces and the principal cities.

19. Large Islands of the Pacific

About one thousand miles southeast of Australia are two large islands and one small one, which together are called New Zealand. The two large islands are each about the size of Iowa or Alabama.

The northern island, called North Island, contains volcanoes, and hot springs and geysers like those of the Yellowstone National Park. South Island has glaciers on its mountains and fjords along the coast, like Norway.

The climate is temperate and is rendered moist by prevailing westerly winds. The mountains are covered with forests and the lowlands with grass.

There are no dangerous wild animals on these islands, but they are the home of a great variety of birds, including many parrots. One peculiar bird is the kiwi, a very large wingless creature that can see in the night, like the owl.

Tattooed New Zealander

New Zealand was settled a little before the middle of the last century and is a colony of Great Britain. The favorable climate, the natural resources, and the character and energy of the people have made it very prosperous.

Nominally the country is subject to a governor appointed by the King of England, but practically this royal governor has but little power. New Zealand has become noted as a special example of the success of government by the people. It has adopted some improvements that larger and older nations have not yet reached.

The natives of these islands are called Maoris. They were once savages and cannibals, but are naturally more intelligent than the natives of Australia and have shown themselves capable of becoming civilized. They are now on government reservations, as the American Indians are. Many of the Maoris have acquired much property. They

have the right to vote and to send representatives to the New Zealand parliament.

Sheep raising is the chief industry in New Zealand, as it is in Australia. There are more than twenty million sheep on the islands. Breeds are selected for the purpose of producing fine mutton rather than for wool, but

Houses of Parliament and Cathedral, Wellington

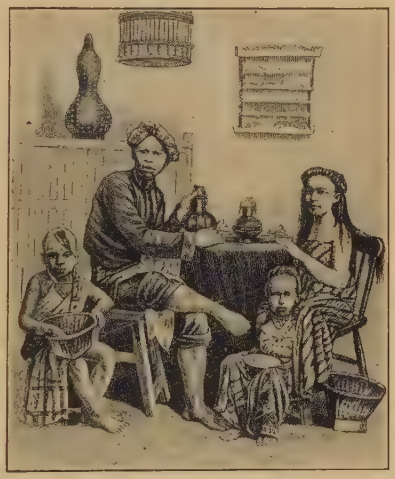
both wool and mutton are shipped to the countries of Europe. Large quantities of beef, butter, and cheese are also exported. Regular lines of steamers, specially equipped with freezing apparatus, carry these goods from New Zealand and Australia to the ports of western Europe. The products are kept frozen until they reach their destination.

Since the climate is more moist than that of Australia, agriculture is more varied. Grains and fruits grow everywhere in abundance.

On North Island a tree called the kauri pine yields excellent timber. It also yields a kind of gum that is

used in making varnish. Lumps of this kauri gum are found where trees have died and decayed, and many million dollars worth of it have been obtained on the island. In addition to these resources, there are valuable mines of gold and of coal. Manufacturing, also, is increasing in importance.

It is a very interesting thought that islands in such a remote part of the sea should be so like England, or parts of the United States, with their fine farms, great sheep ranches, gold mines, woolen mills, and many wealthy people.



Malay Family, Java

Between Australia and the Philippines are hundreds of islands, several of which are very valuable. The group, in general, is called the East Indies. A large number of these islands belong to the Netherlands, and are called the Dutch East Indies. They have been subject to the Dutch people for more than three centuries. Their combined territory amounts to more than sixty times that of the Netherlands.

Java is the most important island of the Dutch East Indies. It has a population of more than twenty-five million people. They are Malays, somewhat like the Filipinos, and have become partially civilized. The island is very fertile, and produces rice, sugar cane,

coffee, tea, and indigo. Much quinine has been obtained from the cinchona tree, which has been introduced from the region of the Andes Mountains.

Batavia is the capital of Java and the residence of the governor of all the Dutch East Indies. It is not only the seat of government, but also the center of trade for all the colonies of the East Indies.

Drying Coffee in Java

Borneo is the third largest island in the world. It is larger than the whole of Germany or France. The British own the northern portion, but the greater part belongs to the Netherlands. The Dutch and the English cultivate land along the coast, but the island is mostly covered with forests. In the jungles are many wild animals like those of Asia, including the elephant, the rhinoceros, the wild swine, the great orang-outang, and other varieties of monkeys. There are no roads across

the island, and much of it has not been explored. Most of the natives are savages.

Sumatra, although it lies so near to Java, is in sharp contrast in point of development. Its population consists of tribes of Malays, most of whom are uncivilized. The most valuable products are tobacco and spices. The northwestern coast of Sumatra has been called the Pepper Coast.

Native Huts in the Trees, New Guinea

New Guinea is larger than Borneo, and larger than any other island in the world except Greenland. The western portion belongs to the Dutch, and the eastern portion to the British and the Germans. In some parts of this island there are lofty mountains, and in other sections low plains. Although the climate is very warm in the low regions, some of the mountains are so high that their summits are covered with snow. Most of New Guinea is covered with forests and jungles, in which there are many poisonous snakes. Some of the wild animals are like those of Australia. One of them is the kangaroo. Among the birds are many varieties

of birds of paradise. These are small birds with beautiful feathers that are sold for large prices to the milliners of Europe. The natives are mostly uncivilized tribes of dark-colored people. They are called Papuans. They live mainly by hunting and fishing, although some have learned to raise fruit and vegetables. The three nations that claim New Guinea have only small trading stations along the coast.

Camphor Tree

On most of the islands of the East Indies there are forests of valuable timber, that would yield camphor, gutta-percha, and other gums.

1. About how much farther south is the southern part of New Zealand than the southern coast of Australia?

2. Name states along the Atlantic coast of the United States that are about as far north of the equator as New Zealand is south of it.

3. By what two routes might a ship sail from New York City to New Zealand?

4. Auckland is the largest city of New Zealand. Where is it situated?

5. On which island is Wellington, the capital city of New Zealand?

6. Celebes is one of the islands of the Dutch East Indies. In what direction is it from Borneo?

7. The Molucca Islands, or Spice Islands, belong to the Dutch. Between what larger islands are they?

8. What water separates Sumatra from the mainland of Asia?

9. In what part of Java is Batavia?

10. Port Moresby is an English trading station. In what part of New Guinea is it?

11. Which of the large islands of the East Indies are crossed by the equator?

12. Which of these large islands is nearest to the Philippines?

13. Make an outline map of the largest islands of the East Indies.

20. Small Islands of the Pacific

There are many small islands scattered over the central and western parts of the Pacific Ocean. Their number is so great that an attempt to learn about many of them would be confusing. Thousands are mere reefs of rock, but hundreds of larger islands are covered with vegetation and are inhabited.

Coral Island

Many of the small islands are of coral formation and rise but little above the ocean. Some consist of long, straight reefs, and others are in the form of circular ridges, inclosing lakes, or lagoons. The latter are called atolls. Most of the larger islands, and a number of the smaller ones, have been built up from the bed of the ocean by volcanic action. On some are volcanoes several thousand feet high.

All these islands, worthless as many of them are, have been claimed by civilized nations. Most of them belong to Great Britain, France, Germany, or the United States. As a rule they belong to the nation whose navigators discover them, but some have been transferred as a result of war or of peaceful agreement.

As far as the value of trade is concerned, but few are of much use to their owners. They are very important, however, as coaling stations, where the ships of the great nations may obtain fuel for their long voyages across the Pacific Ocean. Coaling stations are especially needful in time of war, when the warships of any nation engaged in hostilities may not enter the ports of other nations to obtain supplies.

Polynesian Outrigger

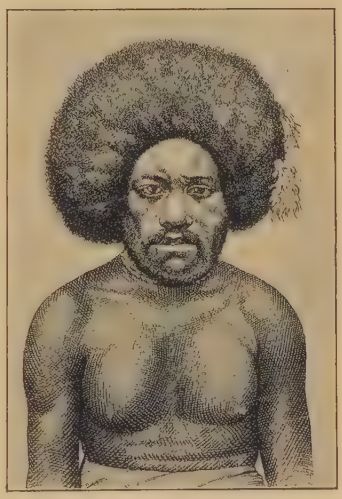
The inhabitants of the islands near New Guinea are chiefly Papuans, but the people of the more distant islands are very different. They have a brown complexion, and are well formed and attractive in appearance. They are called Polynesians.

The customs and occupations of all the East Indians are much alike. Though the islands are far apart, the natives have the same general race characteristics and

live in similar climate and surroundings, so it is natural that they should have formed similar habits.

Most of the Pacific islands have a very fertile soil and an abundance of rain. The greatest disadvantage of their climate is the frequency of destructive hurricanes.

The attention of those who approach one of the islands is usually first attracted to a line of cocoanut palm trees along the coast. Cocoanuts constitute an important part of the food of the people, and the dried cocoanut meat, called copra, is the most common article that they have to sell. Cocoanuts grow in clusters among the leaves at the top of the tree trunk. When they are ripe and fall, the natives break the shell, dry the pieces of meat in the sun, and pack them for shipment. In exchange for copra they are able to buy such kinds of food and manufactured articles as they have become accustomed to use.



Fiji Islander

The banana plant thrives in all the islands, and adds greatly to the food supply. In many regions the breadfruit tree is of considerable importance. Some of the islanders raise sweet potatoes and other vegetables that grow without much cultivation. Here and there patches of tobacco are seen, reminding us to what remote parts

of the world this American plant has been carried. The shallow waters near the coasts generally yield a plentiful supply of fish.

The need of but little clothing in such a warm climate, and the abundant supply of food provided by nature, have tended to render the people indolent. If they had sufficient ambition and energy, many might gain wealth from the soil and enjoy the improvements of civilized life.

The Fiji Islands, which belong to Great Britain, are the most important and thriving colony in that part of the Pacific. There are more than two hundred islands in the group. Most of them are very small, but two or three are of considerable size. All the British islands of the Western Pacific are subject to the governor of the Fiji Islands, who is called the High Commissioner of the Western Pacific.

Most of the scattered islands have native chiefs, but these are subject to the advice of the British governor. Sugar, copra, rice, tea, and tobacco are shipped from the Fiji Islands to Australia and New Zealand.

The largest and most valuable of the Pacific islands belonging to the French is New Caledonia, situated about seven hundred miles east of Australia. It is used as a colony for French convicts, who work under the charge of soldiers. This island is very rich in minerals. It produces much nickel and cobalt. The Loyalty Islands, not far from New Caledonia, also belong to the French.

A part of the Samoa Islands belong to Germany, and the remainder to the United States. Those belonging to us are small, but they provide a convenient stopping

place for our steamships on the voyage from the Pacific coast to Australia and New Zealand. They will also be on the line of steamers passing through the Panama Canal. We have a fine harbor and coaling station at Pago Pago, on the island of Tutuila, which is one of the Samoa group.

Festive Day at a Chief's House in Samoa

1. Name the large islands and groups of islands in the Pacific that belong to the United States.
2. Name those that belong to Great Britain.
3. Name those that belong to France.
4. Name those that belong to Germany.
5. About how far is it from the Fiji Islands to New Zealand?
6. What two islands, belonging to the United States, lie between the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines?
7. In what direction are the Samoa Islands from Hawaii?
8. In what direction are the Fiji Islands from the Samoa Islands?
9. In what direction are the Fiji Islands from New Guinea?
10. Across what islands does the one hundred and eightieth meridian of longitude extend?
11. Write lists of the large islands and groups of islands in the Pacific that belong to the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany.

REVIEW

1. Describe the surface of Australia.
2. Explain the climate and rainfall.
3. Tell about the vegetation of successive sections of Australia from the east toward the west.
4. Describe the peculiar plants and trees.
5. Tell about the eucalyptus trees.
6. Describe the animals called marsupials.
7. Tell about some of the birds.
8. Give an account of the settlement of Australia by the English.

In the Australian "Bush"

9. Tell about the natives of the continent.
10. Tell about the discovery of gold.
11. Explain the government of Australia.
12. Describe the island of Tasmania.
13. State what farm crops are raised in different sections of Australia.
14. Why is stock raising the most important industry?
15. Where are many cattle raised?
16. Why can sheep be profitably raised in Australia?
17. Describe the Australian sheep ranches.
18. In what parts of the continent is gold found?
19. Where are the largest coal fields?

20. What other minerals are found in the country?
21. What kind of goods do Australians purchase from other countries?
22. Why is a good part of their trade with Great Britain?
23. Describe the cities of Australia.
24. Tell about Melbourne and Sydney.
25. Of what does New Zealand consist?
26. Describe the physical features of that country.
27. Tell about the animals.
28. Tell about the settlement of New Zealand.
29. Explain the government of the country.
30. Tell about the natives.
31. Tell about the industry of stock raising.
32. What are the uses of the kauri pine?
33. Describe the Dutch East Indies.
34. Tell about the people and productions of Java.
35. Tell about Batavia.
36. Describe the island of Borneo.
37. Describe the island of Sumatra.
38. Describe the island of New Guinea.
39. What articles are obtained from the forests of the East Indies?
40. How many islands are there in the western part of the Pacific?
41. What are atolls?
42. To what nations do most of the islands of the Pacific belong?
43. Of what value are they to these nations?
44. To what classes do most of the inhabitants belong?
45. Why are the habits of the islanders very much alike?
46. Explain how copra is produced.
47. What other articles do the people raise?
48. Why are they naturally inclined to be indolent?
49. Describe the Fiji Islands.
50. How are the British islands of the Pacific governed?
51. Describe New Caledonia.
52. To whom do the Samoa Islands belong?
53. Why are those that belong to the United States of much value to us?

APPENDIX

Area and Population

The figures for population are according to the most recent census or estimate.

Asia

	Area in Sq. Mi.	Population		Area in Sq. Mi.	Population
Afghanistan	250,000	4,800,000	Manchuria	363,610	16,000,000
Arabia	107,300	1,050,000	Mongolia	1,367,600	2,600,000
Ceylon	25,332	3,578,300	Persia	628,000	9,500,000
Chinese Empire	4,277,170	433,553,000	Siam	195,000	6,686,846
French Indo-China	256,000	18,230,000	Siberia	4,786,730	6,893,900
India	1,097,900	232,072,832	Straits		
Japan	147,655	49,319,166	Settlements	1,400	572,249
Korea	71,000	10,000,000	Turkey in Asia	693,610	17,683,500

Africa

	Area in Sq. Mi.	Population		Area in Sq. Mi.	Population
Abyssinia	200,000	10,000,000	Liberia	40,000	2,000,000
Algeria	343,500	5,231,850	Madagascar	226,015	2,701,000
British Central			Morocco	219,000	5,000,000
and South Africa	941,370	6,524,100	Nigeria	500,000	20,000,000
British East Africa	317,680	7,338,000	Portuguese		
Congo State	909,654	15,000,000	East Africa	293,400	3,120,000
Egypt	400,000	11,190,000	Portuguese		
French Congo	669,280	5,000,000	West Africa	484,000	4,119,000
German East Africa	384,000	7,000,000	Sahara	1,544,000	800,000
German			Sierra Leone	4,000	77,000
Southwest Africa	322,450	225,000	Sudan	2,500,000	60,000,000

Australia and Islands

	Area in Sq. Mi.	Population		Area in Sq. Mi.	Population
Australia	2,974,581	4,197,037	Hawaiian Islands	6,449	154,001
East Indies	788,000	45,000,000	New Zealand	104,751	1,021,000
Fiji Islands	7,435	128,400	Philippine Islands	127,853	7,635,426

Cities

	Population		Population
Adelaide, Australia	178,300	Johannesburg, So. Africa	158,580
Aden, Arabia	45,000	Kimberley, So. Africa	34,331
Adis Abeba, Abyssinia	33,000	Kioto, Japan	380,568
Aleppo, Syria	200,000	Kobe, Japan	285,002
Alexandria, Egypt	332,246	Lucknow, India	264,049
Algiers, Algeria	138,240	Madras, India	509,346
Auckland, New Zealand	37,736	Mandalay, India	183,816
Bagdad, Turkey	145,000	Mecca, Arabia	60,000
Ballarat, Australia	48,607	Melbourne, Australia	538,000
Bangkok, Siam	507,000	Nagasaki, Japan	153,293
Batavia, Java	138,550	Osaka, Japan	995,945
Beirut, Syria	118,000	Peking, China	700,000
Benares, India	209,331	Perth, Australia	50,527
Bendigo, Australia	44,458	Pietermaritzburg, So. Africa	31,200
Bombay, India	776,006	Rangoon, India	234,887
Brisbane, Australia	135,655	Seoul, Korea	197,000
Cairo, Egypt	654,476	Shanghai, China	651,000
Calcutta, India	1,026,987	Singapore, Straits Settlements	230,000
Canton, China	900,000	Smyrna, Asia Minor	201,000
Damascus, Syria	250,000	Sydney, Australia	577,180
Durban, So. Africa	68,359	Tabriz, Persia	200,000
Fuchau, China	624,000	Tashkend, Turkestan	155,673
Hangchau, China	350,000	Teheran, Persia	280,000
Hankau, China	778,000	Tientsin, China	750,000
Hobart, Tasmania	24,655	Tokio, Japan	1,818,655
Hongkong, China	418,357	Vladivostok, Siberia	38,000
Irkutsk, Siberia	70,000	Wellington, New Zealand	58,563
Jerusalem, Palestine	70,000	Yokohama, Japan	326,035

Mountains

	Height in Feet		Height in Feet
Mt. Everest, India	29,002	Mt. Ararat, Armenia	17,325
Kilimanjaro, Africa	19,780	Mt. Fujiyama, Japan	12,365
Kenia, Africa	19,000	Mt. Kosciusko, Australia	7,336

Rivers

	Length in Miles		Length in Miles
Nile, Africa	3,600	Hoang, China	2,700
Ob, Siberia	3,200	Niger, Africa	2,600
Yangtse, China	3,200	Brahmaputra, India	1,800
Yenisei, Siberia	3,000	Indus, India	1,800
Congo, Africa	2,900	Murray, Australia	1,700
Amur, Asia	2,800	Zambezi, Africa	1,600
Lena, Siberia	2,800	Ganges, India	1,500

INDEX AND PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

a, as in *fat*; *ā*, as in *fate*; *ä*, as in *far*; *â*, as in *fall*; *e*, as in *pen*; *ē*, as in *mete*; *ė*, as in *her*; *i*, as in *pin*; *ī*, as in *pine*; *o*, as in *not*; *ō*, as in *note*, *ö*, as in *move*; *u*, as in *tub*; *ū*, as in *mute*; *u̇*, as in *pull*; *g*, as in *get*; *ġ*, as in *gem*; *c*, as in *cat*; *ç*, as in *cent*.

A double dot under *a* or *o* (ạ, ọ) indicates that its sound is shortened to that of *u* in *but*.

Italicized letters are silent. The sign ′ tells upon which syllable the accent is placed. The numbers refer to pages in the book.

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